

PENNY-WISE

© The Official Publication of Early American Coppers, Inc.



Volume XXXX Number 4

July 2006

Consecutive Issue #235

Copyright 2006 Early American Coppers, Inc. All Rights Reserved

TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Officers	134	
Introduction by the Editor		
Harry Salyards	135	
Original Articles		
Steve Carr	136	My Hero – Frank DeWette Andrews
Jim Neiswinter	141	Reverses Revisited: S63 Is The Reworked S13
Jon Lusk	143	How does NumiStudy Do It?
Meetings and Membership Notes		
Brett Dudek	144	Report on EAC Regional Meeting in Baltimore
John Kraljevich and Chuck Heck	145	Minutes of the Board of Governors Meeting
Chuck Heck	147	Minutes of the 2006 Annual Meeting
John Kraljevich and Chuck Heck	149	Report of the Garvin Committee
Steve Carr	151	Recollections of EAC 2006
Ed Miller	155	EAC 2006
Chuck Heck	156	Convention Seminars on DVD
Dan Trollan and Bill Eckberg	157	Large and Half Cent Happening Results
Bob Grellman	160	EAC Sale Report
Heck/Loring/Wells	160	So Many Thank Yous
Al Boka	162	EAC 2010 Proposal
Doug McHenry	162	Region 7 Meetings at Long Beach
John Kraljevich	163	EAC Meeting at the ANA Announcement
Robert Vail	164	Obituary: John Keyes
Rod Burress	165	Candidates for Membership
Book Review		
Bill Eckberg	165	Review: CQR #18
Viewpoints on the Future of the EAC Convention		
Spencer Peck, Tom Reynolds, Chuck Heck	167	
Miscellaneous Collector Notes		
James Higby	170	Whist, Schmist
John Wright	171	Making Sense
Al Boka	173	The Year 1794 and Its Large Cents
Letters to the Editor	176	
From the Internet		
Gene Anderson	177	
Swaps and Sales	185	

DIRECTORY OF OFFICERS

National Officers

President: Dan Holmes (dholmes@morrisonproducts.com) (216) 486-4000
16900 S. Waterloo Road, Cleveland, OH 44110

Vice President: Denis Loring (dwloring@aol.com)
Box 32115, Palm Beach Gardens, FL 33420

Secretary: John Kraljevich (johnk@anrcoins.com)
c/o American Numismatic Rarities, Box 1804, Wolfeboro, NH 03894

Treasurer: John D. Wright (theJohn@sbcglobal.net)
1468 Timberlane Drive, St. Joseph, MI 49085

Editor of Penny-Wise: Harry E. Salyards (hpsalyar@tcgcs.com)
606 N. Minnesota Ave., Hastings, NE 68901

Membership Chairman: Rod Burress
9743 Leacrest, Cincinnati, OH 45215

Historian: Pete Smith
2424 4th St., NE, Minneapolis, MN 55418

Regional Chairs and Secretaries

Region 1: New England:

Chairman: Charles Davis (numislit@aol.com)
Secretary: Howard Barron (halfcent@adelphia.net)

Region 2: New York-New Jersey:

Chairman: H. Craig Hamling (hcraig@warwick.net)
Secretary: Jim Neiswinter (j_neiswinter@hotmail.com)

Region 3: Mid-Atlantic (PA, DE, MD, DC, VA, WV, NC)

Chairman: Bill Eckberg (halfcent@mac.com)
Secretary: Brett Dudek (bad_30_99@yahoo.com)

Region 4: Southeast (SC, GA, FL, AL, MS, TN)

Chairman: Bob Grellman (ljefferys@cfl.rr.com)
Secretary: Don Weathers (P.O. Box 30996, Myrtle Beach, SC 29588)

Region 5: North Central (MI, OH, KY, IN, IL, WI, MN, IA, NE, SD, ND)

Chairman: Terry Hess (tlhess01@yahoo.com)
Secretary: Joe Tomasko (P.O. Box 388386, Chicago, IL 60638)

Region 6: South Central (KS, MO, AR, LA, TX, OK, NM, CO)

Chairman: Don Valenziano (donvtwo@aol.com)
Secretary: Chris McCawley (cmccawley@aol.com)

Region 7: West (WY, MT, ID, UT, NV, AZ, CA, OR, WA, AK, HI)

Chairman: Bim Gander (bimgander@cox.net)
Secretary: Randy Snyder (copperhobbie@yahoo.com)

Region 8: Internet

Chairman: Mark Switzer (region8@eacs.org)
Webmaster: H. Craig Hamling (info@eacs.org)

Penny-Wise has been published every two months since September 1967. Its founding editor was Warren A. Lapp (1915-1993). Harry E. Salyards has served as Editor-in-Chief since 1986. Contributing Editors: Denis W. Loring, John D. Wright. Typing Assistance by Debra Johnson.

Printed by Advance Graphics and Printing, Chandler, OK.

INTRODUCTION BY THE EDITOR:

Harry E. Salyards

At some point, the conflict is always joined: glitter versus substance. This should necessarily be kept in mind, as we ponder the future of the EAC national convention. Sure, it would be ‘lovely’ to have it always in an upscale facility (on the cheap, of course!), with nationally-renowned forum speakers, a bourse and sale full of incredible material, surrounding attractions to die for, and – yes, always within an easy day’s drive for at least half the membership!

Ain’t gonna happen, folks. This is a *volunteer* organization. And you can’t go around peddling pipe dreams (remember the would-be bicentennial convention in Philadelphia in ’93?) without having people onsite willing and able to do the leg work. Remember that this club was started, nearly forty years ago now, by three *outsiders*: the late Herb Silberman, Bill Parks, and Warren Lapp. Their goal was to foster the free exchange of information on early American coppers. They weren’t part of any official numismatic hierarchy. They didn’t go looking for a meeting space at the ANA. They didn’t aspire to publish a million dollar sale catalog. A bourse played no part in the original plan, at all.

So, back to glitter versus substance: I’ll assume that we opt for substance. At least we should. We’re hammered with glitter every day of our lives, in and out of coin collecting. We all know all too many large organizations, which *talk* about service, but which really never stop *being on the make*. I’ll assume we don’t want to tag along with them, in style or attitude. In EAC, service means what it says. Your officers, your regional chairmen, all the folks who put *every* EAC convention together, do it as true *amateurs*: unpaid lovers of early American copper coinage. Don’t like how something’s being done? What have *you* signed up to do?

I’d suggest that education should remain the key: the sharing of knowledge, and ultimately, of culture. And I’d submit, further, that that education occurs best in places that lend themselves to creating an historic *context* for those coins in the cases. Some of the best EAC’s I’ve attended have fed off the local environment: Boston, Annapolis, Fredericksburg, and yes, St. Louis, with Eric Newman’s magnificent *historical* collection. But you have to raise your eyes to a horizon *beyond* those mute pieces of metal laid out before you, for them to *really speak* to you. Even if that means putting aside the compulsion to make yet another sale.

EAC, at its best, nourishes such vision. And if we, collectively, ever stop that kind of nourishing, no amount of ‘free’ food on a large spread, paid for by one of the commercial giants, will ever fill us in its place.



MY HERO - FRANK DeWETTE ANDREWS

Steve Carr

One of the definitions of hero is “any person admired for his qualities or achievements and regarded as an ideal or model.” When I started collecting early copper, Frank Andrews was my first hero. At the time, all I knew about Andrews was that he was the first person to systematically classify the varieties of large cents for the last 42 years of their production, the middle and late dates. His work, *An Arrangement of United States Copper Cents, 1816-1857*, was first published in 1881. For the first time, collectors of these cents had a guide with diagnostics to identify the variety of their cent. Prior to Andrews’ work, cents of these dates were identified haphazardly, as most “serious” collectors saved only the earlier coins. When Ed. Frossard published his monograph describing the varieties for large cents and half cents in 1879, “slight varieties” was the descriptor used for most of these years.

As a collector of middle date cents, Frank Andrews was definitely my hero! His classification of these coins made identifying them possible, thus making them more collectible to me. When I first started looking at late date cents, he became an even bigger hero. Imagine, classifying these cents, where die diagnostics are sometimes difficult to distinguish, even on unworn coins with a loupe. To top it all off, Andrews’ work stood as the standard for collecting middle and late date cents for more than 60 years, until Howard Newcomb’s *United States Copper Cents 1816-1857*, was published in 1944. Quite an achievement!

I like to know about my heroes, but my quest for information about Andrews did not begin until I bought an 1830 large cent in January 1997. The cent is a Newcomb 6 variety, with the “small letters” reverse. The most important thing about this cent is the identity of one of its prior owners, Frank D. Andrews, of Vineland, New Jersey. Andrews’ coin envelope even accompanied the cent. I had a coin once owned by my hero!



I charged off in full gear, expecting to find information about Andrews fairly easily. But I discovered that information on Andrews was sparse. Pete Smith, in his *Bibliography of Numismatics*, gave year of birth (1847), year of death (1937) and the notation that Andrews had exhibited his cents at the 1912 ANA Convention. John Wright, in *The Cent Book*, added the fact that some of Andrews’ coin envelopes had been found, unused, in his home. George Ramont had an article in the September, 1974 *Penny Wise* describing his visit to the Vineland Historical Society, still in the building Frank Andrews built. The society, at that time, had a date set (minus the 1799 and 1804) of Andrews’ large cents.

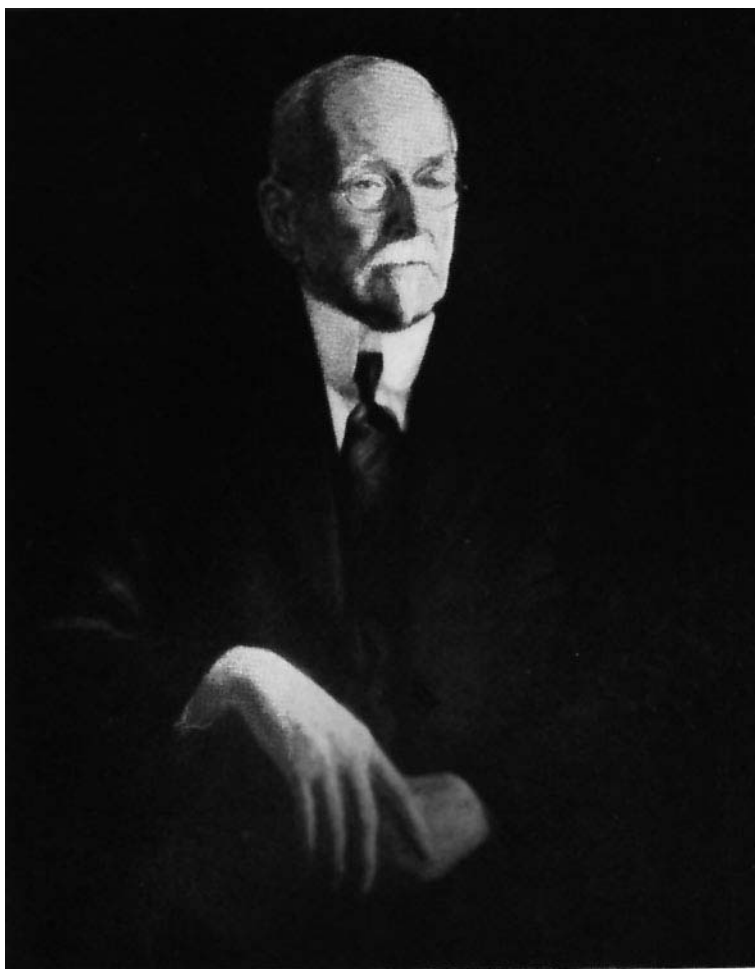
Over the next 7 years, I was only able to add the fact that Andrews was a corresponding member of the ANS in 1902. That was it. I had run into a brick wall. Frustration turned to resignation. Maybe this was all the information available about Frank Andrews.

During the spring of 2004, my resignation retreated. I was in Washington D.C. working on a project at the Smithsonian and, in April, had the opportunity to visit Vineland, NJ, where Andrews had lived. Surely some of my questions about Frank Andrews would be answered.

When I drove into town, my first stop was the public library, where none of the librarians recognized his name. Using their catalog, I discovered that Frank Andrews had been very active since numismatics last heard from him in 1912. Andrews, it seemed, was a cataloger at heart. When he finished cataloging large cents, he just found different areas to study and classify. He published at least 33 manuscripts from 1908 until 1934 on such topics as "The Tea-Burners of Cumberland County," "Tombstone Inscriptions at Harwinton, Conn.," and "History of the Post Office and Postmasters of Vineland, New Jersey." A start, but I had really been hoping for more information.

Then, I visited the Vineland Historical Society. I discovered that Frank Andrews' memory was alive and living there! Frank Andrews was a long time member of the society. He was elected a trustee in 1888 and served as secretary and treasurer from 1890 until his death. He also printed the society publications, as well as many of his own monographs, on his own hand-operated printing press. The society still has the press and it is still in working condition.

There is a Frank Andrews room in the building. The room contains several pieces of antique furniture Andrews gave the society, his book shelves (none of the books dealt with large cents), his enormous ANS membership certificate, and a portrait of Andrews himself. Now, I knew what Frank Andrews looked like! But the best find was a copy of *The Vineland Historical Magazine*, dated January 1938. This issue contained three memorials to Frank Andrews and, in a real way, told the story of his life. My quest for information about Frank Andrews was realized!



FRANK DEWETTE ANDREWS, (1847-1937)
SECRETARY-TREASURER OF THE SOCIETY, 1890-1937
LIFE PORTRAIT BY AUGUST FRANCESCHI, 1932

Today, Andrews would be considered a perfectionist, or perhaps a nerd. "His mind was scientific and his work accurate and carefully produced," wrote a memorialist. "A man of upright character, and unflinching courtesy, he endeared himself to all who knew him." Another noted, "He

was happiest when alone with his books, his papers, and manuscripts, digging out a fact here and a fact there, fitting them together and making of them a whole.” His biggest wish was “living and doing research work in Washington on a much broader scale.”

Andrews was also a gentleman. “Kind and gentle always, I never in the twenty some odd years that I knew him once saw him ruffled nor angry,” wrote a memorialist “His courtliness of manners belonged, no doubt, to that age...of...Victoria. He assumed these manners naturally and graciously. To these virtues can be added his devotion to the Vineland Historical Society and to local research for these two constituted the actuating principle of his life.”

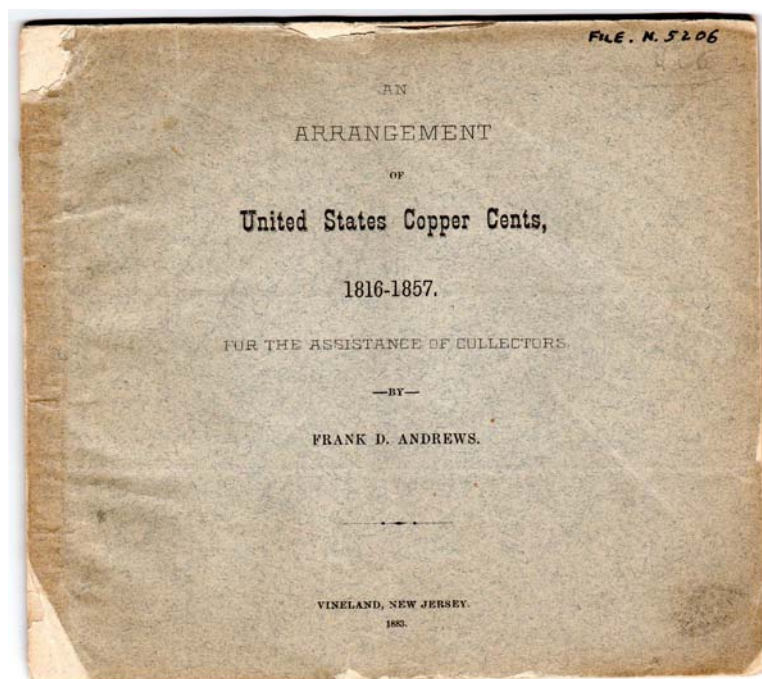
I also discovered a lot of facts about Frank DeWette Andrews. He was born in Southington, Connecticut on August 1, 1847. He was the third child of Bennet J. and Lavinia Frost Andrews. His father was a farmer and later quarried limestone. The family was well-to-do.

In his youth, Andrews collected coins, stamps, and, especially, Indian relics. His earliest education was in New Britain and he later attended the Hull English and Classical School in Hartford. Andrews later graduated from a business college there.

His first business venture was a partnership with a photographer in Hartford during the Civil War. Like many other photographic businesses, this one failed soon after the end of the war. Andrews then worked as a clerk in a tobacco shop, but found he was allergic to tobacco leaves.

His mother, who suffered from asthma, sought relief in Vineland, New Jersey in 1869. Andrews went with her. For the next decade, he spent his winters in Vineland and his summers in Hartford, where he owned property. He spent his time in Vineland studying topics he liked.

The first of these was the classification of middle and late date cents. We do not know when Andrews started collecting and classifying cents. Most of his cents were lower grade examples, perhaps pulled from circulation while he lived in Connecticut. But Andrews also circulated a want list and several dealer price lists from the 1880’s are still among his papers.



By early 1881, Andrews was ready to share his results. Andrews had 40 copies of *An Arrangement of United States Copper Cents, 1816-1857* printed. He distributed them to friends and libraries. Andrews sent one copy to the ANS and was invited to join the society as a corresponding member in 1885. Another, the first public appearance of the work, appeared in W. Elliott Woodward’s 37th sale on April 8-9, 1881. Granted, there was probably some bad blood involved in this appearance, as Woodward and Frossard were constantly waging verbal battles. At any rate, Andrews’ monograph was a success. An updated second

Obverse.

— 1 8 2 7. —

No.	Position of curl.	Point of 6th. star.	Remarks.
1	Over 27.	SR	827 very close at top.
2	"	SR	Same as No. 1.
3	Over 2, partly over 7.	O	Slightly more spacing.
4	Over 7.	R	IBE in LIBERTY doubly struck.
5	"	R	Same as No. 4.
6	Over 7 and left.	O	82 very close at top.
7	"	O	82 wider spaced. Top of E imperfect.
8	"	O	A crack from base of 1 connects stars.
9	Over 7.	R	Stars connected with date by a crack.
10	"	R	
11	"	R	

Reverse.

— 1 8 2 7. —

No. Rev.	6th.	13th.	15th.	23rd.	Remarks.
1	A	NR	PR	R	Point of 13th. leaf near o in OF.
2	B	PC	SPR	NR	Right foot of A's in AMERICA long, fi-
3	C	R	SPR	NR	[nal A shows defect at foot.]
4	B	PC	SPR	NR	Point of 9th. leaf left of T in STATES.
5	D	NR	PR	PC	Point of 13th. leaf midway s and o.
6	A	NR	PR	R	
7	E	NR	PR	PC	Point of 9th. leaf nearly under centre
8	C	R	SPR	NR	[of T, 13th. midway s and o.]
9	B	PC	SPR	NR	
10	A	NR	PR	R	
11	F	NR	PR	PC	Defect at base of T in CENT.

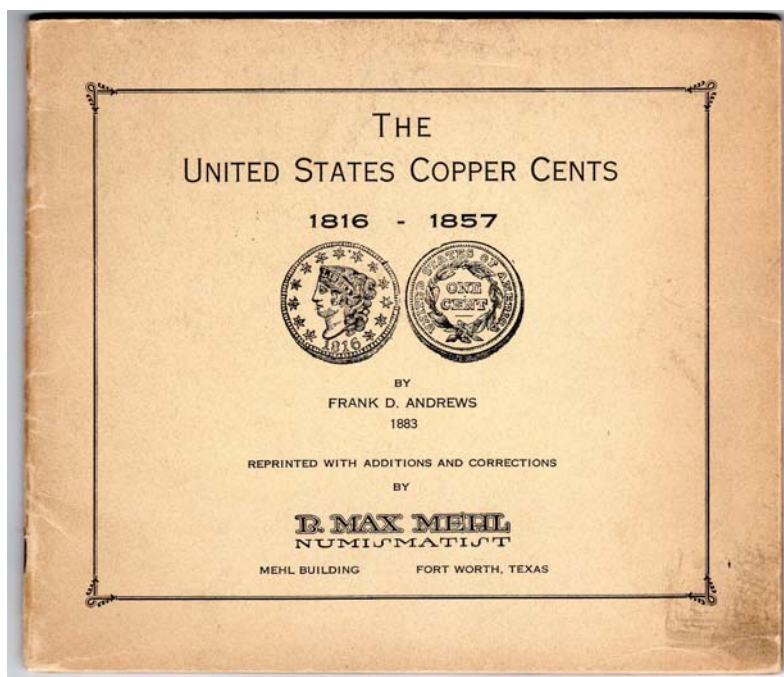
edition, with a printing of 275 copies, was made in 1883.

Andrews' monograph was the only one available for the next 60 years. From the 1920s into the 1940s, it was reprinted by a number of coin dealers, including Lee F. Hewitt, Gutttag Brothers, and B. Max Mehl. Apparently, 315 copies were not enough to satisfy demand.

At some point in time, Andrews' interests turned to different topics. He was fascinated with early Vineland and Cumberland County history and wrote many monographs on the subject. Most of his work was very esoteric – like the listing of every land owner on a street, including when they took title to the

property, how much it cost, and any improvements made upon it. Come to think of it, his classification of the middle and late date cents was pretty esoteric, especially to someone not interested in the topic.

Frank Andrews was a "do it" type of person. In the early 20th century, he took a job in the printing plant of the *Vineland Evening Journal*. His purpose was to learn the profession of printing. You see, Andrews had purchased an old army hand press and type. Starting in 1908, he used his equipment and skill to print all his own monographs (except for his large cent monographs, which had been printed earlier). Starting in 1916, he began the *Vineland Historical Magazine*, the journal of the Vineland Historical and Antiquarian Society. Andrews was editor and printer of this magazine until his death. These monographs and the magazine are professionally done.



Frank Andrews was also a religious man. He became a member of the First Unitarian Church of Vineland in 1869, soon after moving to town. He served the church at various times as president of the board of trustees, as treasurer, and as a Sunday school teacher. He was married twice, first to Kittie Gallup in 1878. The two met during one of Andrews' trips to find fossils in upstate New York. She died in 1880 while giving birth. He married his second wife, Bessie Ayars, in 1890. She became interested in his work and wrote three monographs on the history of Greenwich, New Jersey. She died in 1921. No children survived from either marriage.

Frank Andrews suffered a short illness in early 1937 and passed away at the Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia at 2:55 am on January 28, 1937. His funeral was held in the Frank Andrews room at the historical society and he was buried in Siloam Cemetery, Vineland on January 30. He left a sizable portion of his estate, including his house, to the Vineland Historical and Antiquarian Society. The house was later sold by the society and torn down in the late 1980's or early 1990's. A parking lot stands in its place today.

Wow, that was everything I had hoped to learn about Frank Andrews – and probably more. I now know what he looked like, what he did after he left numismatics, and have some understanding of what drove him to classify the middle and late date cents. He was a true collector, seeking cents (and other items) to study their similarities and differences. He is my hero, and now my hero has come to life.

And, yes, my spelling of Andrews' middle name as "DeWette" is correct. This is how his name appears in the *Vineland Historical Magazine*, which he edited and published. In previous numismatic writings, Andrews' name is given as either "Frank D. Andrews" or "Frank DeWitte Andrews."

Sources:

Andrews, Frank D., *An Arrangement of United States Copper Cents, 1816-1857*, 2nd edition, Vineland, NJ: 1883.

Frossard, Ed., *Monograph of United States cents and Half Cents Issued Between the Years 1793 and 1857*, Irvington, NY: Ed. Frossard, 1879.

_____, *The Numismatist*, September 1912, p 318.

Ramont, George, "The Reivers and George Ramont Tour Frank D. Andrews' Museum," *Penny Wise*, Vol. VIII, No. 5, September 15, 1974, pp. 212-213.

Smith, Pete, *American Numismatic Biographies*, Rocky River: Gold Leaf Press, 1992.

Vineland Historical and Antiquarian Society, *The Vineland Historical Magazine*, Volume XXIII, Number 1, January 1938 Vineland, NJ: 1938.

Webster's New World Dictionary of the American Language, College Edition, NY: The World Publishing Company, 1966.

Woodward, W. Elliot, *Thirty-Seventh Sale of Coins and Medals, April 8 and 9, 1881*, Boston: T.R. Marvin & Son, 1881, p 59.

Wright, John, *The Cent Book*, Bloomington, MN: Litho Technical Services, 1992.

Wright, John, correspondence, 6 June, 1997.

Reverses Revisited

Jim Neiswinter

Fifteen years ago, in the July 1991 issue of *P-W*, I wrote an article comparing the L reverse used on 1793 Liberty Cap cents to that of the FF reverse used on the 1794 Sheldon 63. What led me to this comparison was the positioning of the numerals in the date of the S63. There are only two other varieties of 1794 where the date is in a straight line and does not follow the curve of the coin like the S63. These are the S17 and the S20 both with heads of '93.



S17



S20



S63

Many people said the article was interesting, some agreed with my hypothesis, others did not. At the recent EAC convention in West Palm Beach, I believe it was conclusively proved that the reverse die of the 1794 S63 is a re-worked reverse die of 1793. The proof was supplied by Jon Lusk's *NumiStudy* program. Jon was able to superimpose a picture of one of the finest known reverses of an S63 over the reverse of one of the finest known S13s. The S13 planchet is slightly larger than that of the S63.

From the small letters in the legend (including the long tail to the R of AMERICA) to the number and positions of the leaves and berries of the wreath, everything is the same on both reverses except for the fact that the 1793 has border beads, while the 1794 has denticles. However, there are 91 of each and both are in exactly the same relationship to the legend – UNITED



STATES OF AMERICA. (This was not my discovery, the credit belongs to *PW*'s editor Harry Salyards, who counted the beads and denticles then added this fact to my original article.) The beads of the L reverse are easily seen at the end of each denticle on the composite picture.

The question arises as to how the denticles were punched over the beads. Were the 91 denticles punched over the 91 beads on the die one at a time, or was one border device punch of 91 denticles made and then punched onto the annealed die? Robert Hoge, Curator of North American Coins and Currency at the American Numismatic Society, and I both believe that one device punch was used. The denticles are all so uniform, with no over-lapping and with all the same distance from the edge, it is hard to believe that they could have been punched one at a time.



S63 over S13



S63 over S48

nothing lines up. Compare that with the photo of the same area when the S63 is superimposed over an S13 and everything lines up exactly.

The reworking of the old die includes polishing (or regrinding) which made the berries smaller and the points of the leaves blunter. Die reworking was a normal occurrence and this would be a typical result. It's difficult to see on the composite photo, but the smaller berries of the 1794 reverse die can be seen exactly centered on the larger berries of the 1793 die.

At the first Coinage of the Americas Conference (COAC) held at the ANS in 1984, Walter Breen gave a talk on Robert Scot's Earliest Device Punches and Denis Loring gave one on the Emission Sequence of Early Cents. Breen stated "A more surprising and paradoxical instance of drastic retooling is that of the S63, which was softened, reground (making berries smaller) ... and altered in the border to add 94 partly overlapped stars, creating the Starred Reverse, S48." While Loring observed "Reverse FF is actually strikingly similar to another die: Reverse W, the Starred Reverse. Both feature small letters in the legend unlike those on any other 1794 cent. In addition the wreaths are nearly identical in both design and execution. Based on this similarity, the new emission sequence for 1794 places the S63 contiguous to S48."

To see how similar they are, I asked Jon to superimpose a Starred Reverse over the S63 reverse. As seen in the close up photograph of the ribbon and fraction,

The S21 is considered the first head of 1794 because its reverse is also used on the S20 – the last Head of '93. Neither the obverse nor reverse die of the S63 is shared with any other variety of 1794. Hayes, Chapman, Sheldon, and now Breen have each put this variety in a different place in the emission sequence. So after more than 100 years of study, still no one is sure where the S63 belongs. If its reverse was first used in 1793, wouldn't it make sense to put it after the S21?

* * * * *

HOW DOES NUMISTUDY DO IT?

Jon Lusk

The previous article by Jim Neiswinter used my program (*NumiStudy*) to determine the heavy die lapping and denticle punching done to the reverse die of S13 and its reuse on S63. This article describes how the program accomplishes it and describes the requirements. First off, the *NumiStudy* program's primary purpose is to display coin pictures of Bill Noyes' (some 25,000 of them) as well as a user's own coin pictures. Additional functions of the program allow the user to measure and compare two or more coin pictures. This is the option I used for the comparison of the two reverses.

The first step in performing the overlay function is to select two points on each of the images being compared. The following factors should be considered when these two points are selected.

1. They should be as distinct as possible. This means pick a corner of a letter or ribbon. A mushy or spread out point that offers multiple "I think its right here" type of selection will only lead to errors.
2. Pick points that are as far apart as possible (and are as far out on the outer edges of the coin as possible). As an example, using the two ends of a date is fine (say the 1 and 4 in 1794) if what you want to look at is the placement of the 7 or 9. But are poor choices when studying the placement of the letters in LIBERTY or any other details on a coin.

These two points are then used by the program to rotate, translate, and scale one of the images to match the second image so that each coins two points are perfectly on top of each other. These operations remove the variations introduced when the pictures were taken. One variation that is not removed is if the two pictures were not photographed with the camera being 90 degrees to the coin. This "tilting" of a coin is a favorite trick of some photographers to remove glare from their pictures. Noyes uses a level to insure that his pictures are photographed as close to 90 degrees as is possible considering the environment. For the purposes of Jim's comparison, the outer points of the D in UNITED and the E in AMERICA were chosen. This gave me two well defined points spaced about as far apart as possible.

NumiStudy offers two major types of overlay techniques, blend and checkerboard. Blend means that the picture values at each small square are averaged to obtain a value for the square in the composite picture. Checkerboard is where every other picture square of the composite picture is obtained from the two source pictures. Normally I find that the blend method yields the best results when comparing coin pictures. In addition, when performing a blend operation, the amount each of the two source pictures contributes to the final result can be varied so that a balance can be obtained between the two pictures in the case where one of the coins is brighter

than the other. This operation is very similar to taking transparencies of the two pictures and laying them on top of each other.

Not only is the overlay method useful in displaying when dies are the same but where they are different. *NumiStudy* highlighted two distinct regions of differences in the S63 and S48 reverse dies. This had been another pair of varieties that some researchers thought might be a case of die reworking.

It was quite exciting at this past EAC when the composite picture was generated and the group gathered around the computer realized that S13 and S63 used the same die! Imagine the effort that had gone into the reworking of the die more than 200 years ago to more closely match the style used in '94. I was pleased that *NumiStudy* was able to assist in this confirmation. There is always something new to discover in our hobby.

* * * * *

EAC MEETING AT BALTIMORE, MARCH 18, 2006

Brett Dudek

On Saturday March 18, Region 3 had our Mid-Atlantic Regional meeting at the Baltimore Convention Center. At 1:00 the meeting was called to order. As is traditional, an attendance sheet was passed around and all present introduced themselves and their collecting interests. Afterward a quick hand count of those heading to the National Convention in Florida showed eight members present, of the 16 on the sign-in sheet, were heading south to the Sunshine State.

The following members and other interested parties were in attendance:

Rod Burress, Cincinnati, OH
Bill Eckberg, Alexandria, VA
Ed Fox, Spencerville, MD
Bill McMahon, Buffalo, NY
Jack Mullen, Sterling VA
Hue Robinson, Centreville, VA
Gregg Silvis, Newark DE
Nikqui Tran, Preston, MD

Brett Dudek, Lutherville, MD
Greg Fitzgibbon, Manassas, VA
John Koeber, Reston, VA
Joe Medio, Landisville, NJ
Mike Packard, Fairfax, VA
Jack Robinson, Centreville, VA
Mark Switzer, Pr. Frederick, MD
Carl Wheatley, Annapolis, MD

No significant new finds were reported on the bourse, although it seemed very active and I heard from several dealers that Friday was a "big day" on the floor. Bill Eckberg and Jack Robinson passed around some beautiful coins and Mark Switzer shared some interesting Pop-Up dies. Many topics were discussed, including but not limited to: flight availability to Florida and whether anyone had problems with travel arrangements; the varieties for the large and half cent Happenings at the Convention; the need for two more exhibits; the long-anticipated *CQR* #18 being available for sale at the convention; grading controversy between slabs and EAC grading; problems with slab grading dictating market prices; *Coin World* re-evaluating/lowering Trends pricing; the 2007 convention in St. Louis; and the possibility of 2008 in Annapolis or Virginia.

Many important announcements were made:

–All issues of *Penny-Wise*, from its beginning in 1967, should be available to all EAC members on CD by the year's end!

–Region 8 is going/has gone on its 500th issue and 10 years' running! What an accomplishment!

–Much anticipated, *CQR* #18 will be available for sale at the convention in Florida with #19 to follow next year!!

It was another GREAT meeting and I look forward to the next!

* * * * *

MINUTES OF THE 2006 EAC BOARD OF GOVERNORS MEETING

West Palm Beach, Florida -- May 6, 2006

The meeting was called to order at 7:42 am by President Dan Holmes.

National Officers Present: Dan Holmes, President; Denis Loring, VP; John Kraljevich, Scty; John Wright, Treas.

Regional Chairpersons Present: Howard Barron, R1; Craig Hamling, R2; Bill Eckberg, R3; Bob Grellman, R4; Don Valenziano, R6; Bim Gander, R7; Mark Switzer, R8.

Officers/Chairpersons Absent: Harry Salyards, Editor *P-W*; Terry Hess, R5.

Invited Guests Present: Mark Borckardt; Rod Burress; Chuck Heck; Ed Jasper; Jon Lusk; Chris McCawley; John Warshawsky; Mabel Ann Wright.

A quorum was present.

Approval of Minutes: The minutes of the 2005 Board of Governors meeting held on April 23, 2005 were approved. The minutes of the Board of Governors meeting by telephone held on October 30, 2005 were also approved.

Executive Committee Report: (Holmes): R. Tettenhorst was appointed by executive committee as acting secretary for the purpose of opening a bank account for the 2007 annual convention in St. Louis. Following the recommendation of the EAC Sale Committee, M&G Auctions were approved to conduct the annual EAC Sale through 2010.

Treasurer's Report: (J. Wright): The club is solvent but expenses were approximately \$3,000 more than income in 2005, due mostly to increases in organizational expenses and costs associated with the annual convention. President Holmes suggested that dues may have to be increased in the future or services reduced. Light discussion followed.

Comptroller's Report: (Heck): Financial statements were explained. The balance sheet is sound with a strong cash position of approximately \$164,000 (\$50,000 of which is segregated for educational purposes). An operating loss of approximately \$11,000 is comprised of increased organizational expenses, increased costs of the annual convention, and costs associated with converting the David Garvin donation into cash. The annual federal and state tax returns were complete and would be mailed before the May 15, 2006 deadline. There was agreement in the

fact that expenses associated with services are increasing and the likely solution would be a small but effective increase in membership dues at some point in the future.

On-Line Data Base Project Report: (Hamling): There is a possible registry style database in the future; census listings on-line with new reports publishable. The project is an ongoing work-in-progress. The database is currently being used for mailing labels and dues notices.

Library Report: (M. A. Wright): Noyes photos have been delivered to ANA Library in June 2005 and are available for borrowing; no other material has been transferred as all material would become property of the ANA for insurance purposes. MAW recommended to continue with transfer; discussion followed: does EAC want to transfer title; loan but not transfer the material; what if ANA were to de-accession in the future; should EAC be guaranteed (in writing) access in perpetuity. President Holmes made a motion that a letter be sent to ANA stipulating that a written guarantee of access to EAC members in perpetuity be a condition of the transfer. Motion was accepted and unanimously carried.

Literary Award Report: (Holmes for Charlie Davis): No award this year.

Editors Award Report: (Holmes for Harry Salyards): No award this year.

Education Report: (Heck): Several new speakers this year; attendance generally good at each seminar; will coordinate with St. Louis chairpersons next year.

PENNY-WISE Printing Report: (Warshawsky): Warshawsky hands off to Eckberg; *P-W* will continue to be printed in the present format.

David Garvin Fund Proposal: (Heck & Kraljevich): Recommendations from Holmes and Hamling to simplify several procedures will be implemented. Motion to accept proposal with simplifications; accepted and unanimously carried. Suggestions were made for the Garvin committee to continue their work with applications printed in future editions of *P-W*.

PENNY-WISE CD Report: (Lusk): Apologized for the delay; 90% of the project is complete; CD's will be distributed at 2007 convention complete through 2006.

First Timers Recognition: (Loring): March Wells' idea to "red dot" new members and first time conventioners was well received. Gander suggested welcome letters from region chairs to each new member. The board indicated a desire to make new members feel very welcome.

2007 Convention Report: (Lusk): 2007 convention to be held at the Hilton St. Louis Airport, 10330 Natural Bridge Rd., St Louis MO 63134, telephone 314-426-5500, from April 25-29, 2007. Co-chairs will be Jon Lusk, Don Valenziano and R. Tettenhorst. Progress is underway; Sally Lusk to handle spouse activities; Friday night forum to be conducted at Eric Newman Museum at Washington University.

2008 Convention Proposals: (Burruss & Jasper/Borckardt/McCawley): After discussion over facilities, member attendance, cost, *etc.*, Don Valenziano made a motion to accept Dallas, Texas for the 2008 convention site; motion was seconded and carried unanimously. Dates will be May 7-11, 2008. The host hotel will be the Sheraton Grand DFW, 4440 W. John Carpenter Freeway, Irving, Texas 75063; telephone 972-929-8400. Co-chairs will be Ed Jasper, Mark Borckardt and Chris McCawley.

2009 Convention Proposal: (Holmes): Discussion over future conventions resulted in a motion by John Wright to accept Cincinnati, Ohio for the 2009 convention site; motion seconded and

carried. Dates were not firm at the time. (Subsequently, the dates have been determined to be April 15-19, 2009.) Rod Burress will be the convention chairperson.

Later Conventions: (Holmes): There was a discussion over Las Vegas to be the 2010 convention city. The board intends to consider proposals for the 2010 convention at the 2007 meeting in St. Louis, MO. Dan asked that any proposals for 2010 be forwarded directly to him no later than February, 2007 for inclusion at the 2007 meeting.

Old Business: Bill Eckberg asked for a clarification of the definition of “EAC Officer.” Under Article IV, Section 1 of the EAC By-Laws the President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and Editor-in-Chief of *Penny-Wise* are officers of EAC. The Board of Governors is comprised of the five officers and eight regional Chairpersons.

New Business: There was no new business.

Next Meeting Schedule: The next scheduled meeting of the EAC Board of Governors is for Saturday, April 28, 2007 at 7:30 am central daylight time in St. Louis, Missouri at the Hilton St. Louis Airport Hotel in conjunction with the 2007 EAC Annual Convention.

Adjournment: At 9:11 am President Holmes made a motion to adjourn; motion seconded and carried unanimously.

Respectfully submitted,
John Kraljevich, Secretary
Charles Heck, Acting Secretary

* * * * *

MINUTES OF THE 2006 EAC ANNUAL MEETING

West Palm Beach, Florida – May 7, 2006

The meeting was called to order at 9:05 am by President Dan Holmes. The traditional round of introductions followed and a sign-in sheet was passed to all members.

Dan explained that every new EAC member and every first-time convention attendee was to have received a “red dot” on their convention badge. Older members were asked to identify themselves to the new members and make them feel welcome.

Dan asked the members to approve the minutes (as published in *P-W*) from the 2005 Membership Meeting held in Annapolis, MD. A motion was made, seconded and carried unanimously.

Dan thanked all the people associated with the 2006 convention: the three chairmen: March Wells, Denis Loring, and Chuck Heck; our keynote speaker, David Lange; all the seminar presenters: Ed Miller, Dave Johnson, Jim Neiswenter, John Kraljevich, Rich Weber, Tom Rinaldo, Mike Packard, John Wright, Bob Grellman, Jack Robinson, Mark Borckardt, Denis Loring, Darwin Palmer, Jon Lusk, Bim Gander, Dan Trollan, Jon Warshawsky, Chuck Heck and Al Boka; the volunteers for lot viewing: Dave Johnson, Barry Kurian, Tom Reynolds, Rod Burress, Scott Barrett; the sale lot coordinator Mark Switzer; the ladies at the registration table: Yvonne McGill, Holli Jones and Dana Wilson; the bourse layout designed by Mike Demling;

Bill Eckberg for the beautiful convention brochure; all the dealers who provided their inventories; Chris McCawley and Bob Grellman for another outstanding EAC sale; to Elite Protection Services for providing such a high level of security; and all the Marriott hotel staff who did such an excellent job especially Kathy Sandidge.

Dan followed with a brief summary of the Board of Governors meeting that was held on Saturday morning. He clarified the duties of the Executive Committee and when action by such a committee may be necessary. He told the members of a possible dues increase in the future as expenses slightly exceeded income during the past year. Dan explained that no Literary Award or Editor's Award was given this year and he re-affirmed the board's position regarding using the Garvin contribution proceeds for educational purposes. He mentioned that the *Penny-Wise* CD project will be completed for the 2007 convention, and he explained that the EAC Library will be moved to ANA headquarters in Colorado Springs. Every EAC member, whether an ANA member or not, will have access to all items in the EAC library.

Future convention sites were decided:

2007	St. Louis, MO	April 25 -29, 2007
2008	Dallas, TX	May 7 – 11, 2008
2009	Cincinnati, OH	April 15 – 19, 2009

Bob Grellman reported that the EAC sale grossed almost \$309,000. Bob also explained the buyer/seller fee schedule to the members.

Dan asked for comments from the members:

Col. Steve Ellsworth asked the Board to work diligently to encourage member participation at the convention and generally in the club. He suggested a broad advertising campaign before each convention. New member Jim Rehms noted the need for a concerted effort to reach out to the new members, to get them more involved, and possibly have a mentor program for them. Bim Gander, Region 7 Chair, noted how the topic of new member involvement was an integral part of the Board meeting held on Saturday morning. He mentioned that several areas will be explored, such as: welcome letters, invitations to local meetings, explanatory information packages, etc. Al Boka and Denis Loring spoke of the efforts of many to make the new conventioners feel welcome. New conventioner Matt Jones said he had a great time and how the convention exceeded his expectations.

At 10:03 am a motion was made to adjourn; it was seconded and carried unanimously.

Respectfully submitted,
Chuck Heck, Acting Secretary

* * * * *

Denis Loring reports that Charlie Barasch won the Copper Crossword Contest at the 2006 EAC Convention. The prize was one year's EAC dues.



MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE AT THE ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING
West Palm Beach, Florida - May 7, 2006

Dan Holmes	340	Jim Rollston	5055
Chuck Heck	514	Jack Mullen	3115
Karyn Heck	5203	Jim McGuigan	?
Gene Sternlicht	2131	Charles Barasch	1378
David Johnson	5235	Evan Kopald	2750
Barry Kurian	918	Steve Ellsworth	1959
Bim Gander	674	Wendell Lutz	4733
Cindy Murray	5194	Matthew Jones	5???
Jim Neiswinter	1819	Dan Trollan	3154
Jon Warshawsky	3603	John Keyes	3223
John Wright	7	Donald Wenger	3309
Mabel Ann Wright	78	Mary Ann Terranova	?
Lucien Philippon	4243	Ralph Rucker	2194
Ray Medhurst	2120	Chris McCawley	?
Don Valenziano	?	Denis Loring	11
Joan Widok	guest	Rod Widok	?
Brett Dudek	4982	Ed Jasper	620
Sue Remgikis	?	Jack Robinson	1308
H. Craig Hamling	867	Hue Robinson	guest
Greg Heim	3619	Bob Grellman	575
Ed Miller	3732	Mark Borckardt	312
George Trostel	669	David Cornell	2117
Darwin B. Palmer	68	Walt Husak	4196
Nick Gampietro	5030	Curt Wildemann	5244
Mike Packard	722	Rich Weber	4531
Bill Eckberg	3395	Scott Barrett	3156
M. R. Butcher	4596	Al Boka	406
Gerald Buckmaster	3086	Benis Buckmaster	guest
Mark Switzer	3497	Nikqui Tran	guest
Bob Gelman	728	Jim Rehmus	5374
Steve Carr	4002	Randy Snyder	3296
Bob Klosterboer	2805		

* * * * *

REPORT OF THE GARVIN COMMITTEE

John Kraljevich and Chuck Heck

At the EAC 2005 Board Meeting it was unanimously decided to segregate and use the proceeds of the David Garvin donation for educational purposes. At that meeting, President Dan Holmes established a committee of John Kraljevich and Chuck Heck to examine different ideas, design a framework for modeling the usage of these monies, and for making recommendations. The report was submitted to all Board members and it was unanimously approved at the West

Palm Beach, Florida Board of Governors meeting on May 6, 2006. All members are urged to read the following provisions.

Early American Coppers Inc. will:

1. Establish two scholarships and each year advertise in *Penny-Wise* a request for application. EAC will provide two (2) or less, but not more, scholarships annually to any EAC member(s) for any ANA or ANS or any *bona fide* class dealing with early American copper. Each scholarship will provide up to \$1,000 to cover room, board, travel, tuition, *etc.* for each scholarship to be determined by the Garvin Committee.

The requirements for such scholarship will be:

- a. EAC membership for a minimum of one year before applying for such scholarship.
 - b. Verifiable interest in sharing numismatic knowledge as demonstrated by one or more of the following:
 - i. Giving a presentation to a non-numismatic entity, ex. a school, community service organization, home for the aged, Boy or Girl Scouts, *etc.*
 - ii. Presenting a program or seminar at a coin club or coin show.
 - iii. Writing articles for local, regional, or national numismatic publications.
 - iv. Service in leadership positions for local, regional, or national numismatic clubs or organizations.
 - v. Volunteer work for local, regional, or national numismatic clubs or organizations in an effort to insure a successful specific program or show.
 - c. Agreeing to prepare and submit an original article to *Penny-Wise* concerning the subject matter discussed at the class or seminar, no later than four months from the end of such class or seminar.
 - d. Submitting an application on or before the deadline for such application. Applications will be made available in every September issue of *P-W* with a due date of no later than a November 30 postmark of that same year.
2. The funding of an original research project in the field of early American copper. EAC will provide not more than \$500.00 to any EAC member and funding will be limited to reimbursement of costs incurred to procure photocopies, costs for the borrowing and mailing of books, research materials, *etc.* to and from libraries, and costs for transportation to and from institutions where such materials can neither be photocopied and/or borrowed. Reimbursement will be decided by the Garvin Committee.

The requirements will be:

- a. EAC membership for a minimum of one year before applying for such funding.
- b. Submission of documentation showing the nature of the research and its direct relation to early American copper.
- c. Submission of original documents (to be returned) showing clearly the nature and amount of such expenditures.

- d. Agreeing to prepare and submit an original article to *Penny-Wise* which summarizes yet details the research project and its conclusions no later than four months from the date of reimbursement by EAC.
 - e. Submitting an application for reimbursement with required documentation attached to the Garvin Committee.
3. Providing a stipend, speaking fee, honorarium, *etc.* to any non-EAC member and non-numismatist whom at the request of the EAC Educational Chairperson comes to speak at the annual convention as a guest speaker for the Educational Forum. Such stipend, speaking fee, honorarium, *etc.* will be determined by the Garvin Committee; will be limited to not more than \$500.00 to cover the costs of transportation, lodging, and meals at the host hotel for the annual convention; will be made only at the specific request of the guest speaker.

The requirements for such stipend, speaking fee, honorarium, *etc.* will be:

- a. A letter from the speaker to the Garvin Committee, which states that such speaker is a non-EAC member and non-numismatist.
- b. The guest speaker must appear and speak at the Educational Forum.

For further information please contact John Kraljevich at PO Box 5706, Annapolis, MD 21403 or by e-mail at johnk@anrcoins.com or Chuck Heck at PO Box 3498, Lantana, FL 33465 or CharlesHeck@msn.com.

EAC 2006 – FELLOWSHIP AND FILLING HOLES IN WEST PALM BEACH

Steve Carr

EAC 2006 was my first Florida convention. In fact, the only EAC convention I've missed over the last ten years was the last Florida one. I almost did not make this one. I had heard "rumors" that Florida EACs were lightly attended and I had been overwhelmed with family health issues. What I really wanted was to take my vacation, stay at home, and sleep.

Luckily, I decided to attend. What I *really* needed was a change of scenery. And, to be honest, I cannot think of better place to find one.

I flew in after dinner on Wednesday and met with Doug Bird to discuss what we would be doing in the grading and counterfeit seminar on Thursday morning. We pulled some coins to pass around and chatted for a while. Then, I went to bed. I set the alarm for seven in the morning.

Beep, beep, beep, beep. I hit the snooze button.

Beep, beep, beep, beep. I look at the clock. It is 1:30. That's not my alarm. The sound seems to be coming from the bathroom. I get up and investigate. It is the fire alarm. I look out in the hall, but no one is there. I call the front desk but get no answer. So, I left the building. On the way out, I ran into a few other confused people.

Outside, I gravitated toward some known faces. Randy Snyder and John Keyes were my victims. Several other EAC'ers eventually came by and we had a middle-of-the-night bull

session. Certainly not the first in EAC history, but probably the first where all the participants were half asleep.

After about 45 minutes, we all went back inside. There was no fire, even though the fire engines did show up. I got back to sleep about 3 and 7 am came too quickly. The grading and counterfeit seminar attracted 23 brave individuals. Doug and I gave a short overview of grading and discussed the different types of counterfeits that are known. Everyone then individually graded a set of coins. We discussed the coins and our grading. We had a very good consensus on grading and the vast majority of participants picked out the counterfeit and altered coppers.

After lunch, I set up camp in the exhibit area. The exhibits this year were great! Randy Snyder told the story of American Colonization coppers and showed all the known die marriages. Denis Loring had two exhibits, one showing THE trifecta of early cent literature (three very significant books). His second exhibit presented an awesome set of classic head cents. Bill Eckberg's exhibit showed type sets of 18th century half cents. My exhibit told my story of Frank Andrews, my original large cent hero.

I cannot sit still for long, so I also roamed the bourse floor, saying hi to people and getting to see some interesting coppers. I was on a strict budget this year and was hoping to fill a hole or two. Nothing caught my eye in my price range during set up.

Beep, beep, beep, beep, beep, beep, beep. Another fire alarm! It is about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Is this a fire? All the EAC'ers reluctantly vacated the building. That is two fire alarms in just a little over 12 hours. Is the hotel/convention site really going to burn down?

Heritage provided a nice reception starting at 5 pm. I got to see some people for the first time since EAC last year. I talked with John Wright, Mark Borckardt and a bunch of people whose names I cannot recall. I also got to meet Greg Rohan of Heritage. I really enjoyed the reception.

At 7 pm, I became a monitor for the Large Cent Happening, watching the 1798 S-147 table. Boy, there are more high grade examples of this variety than I was aware of! The neat thing about being a table monitor is you get to meet everyone who comes to look. You also get to participate in table talk with the other monitors. Sometimes you hear the darndest things, like Karyn Heck's comment on Chuck's S-20. For those who do not know, Karyn is Chuck's wife. No, I will not share the comment, but it had several of us laughing uncontrollably.

I left the Happening and went to bed. It would be another early morning. I slept the night through - no fire alarms. Friday was the opening day for the bourse. It looked like my best bet to fill some holes. So, I started looking for varieties I did not have. I was initially shocked at some of the prices, but everything numismatic is going up in value right now. This was also an opportunity to look at new copper (all my hometown shops have the same coins every time I go in. The only thing that changes is the price). I also figured there were some buys to be found – there always are! The first was when I noticed Don Weathers had an 1822 N-13 for only \$35. The coin is a scudzy AG 3, but the diagnostics are clear. I bought it and filled one hole. Now, I only need seven middle date varieties. I looked through Don's other cents and found an 1838 N-16, a decent G 5 coin for \$80. Now only six more middle dates to go! Definitely two bargains.

I always volunteer to show sale lots. This is my favorite activity at EAC. The table talk is both educational and entertaining. I also like working with Mark Switzer, the head honcho. Mark tells it as it is and runs a tight "ship" in the sale lot area. This year, Mark brought a friend,

Nikqui. Nikqui worked tirelessly showing auction lots and has a pretty good eye for copper. Everyone she met became her friend.

After showing sale lots for a couple of hours, I took a break and wandered around the bourse. I stopped at Rod Widok's table and saw that he had some lithograph plates of early coins, including large cents. These plates were supposedly used to print Red Book coin pictures. I bought the 1800 one and told Mark Switzer about the others. In the blink of an eye, he whipped out some money and told me to go buy the rest for him. The plates are pretty neat and might rank as my cherry pick of the convention.

I filled another hole at John Keyes' table. This coin was a 1796 S-119 with fine detail but dented heavily on the obverse side. It either stopped a bullet or survived a hit with the round end of a ball peen hammer. Road kill, but S-119s are pretty rare in lower grades and I filled the hole cheap. I also picked up a decent AG 3 1796 S-115 from Craig Hamling. A fourth hole filled.

While wandering around, I encountered Mike Packard on the back deck, counterstamping worn out large cents. I always enjoy watching Mike create these EAC souvenirs, each individualized. Mine was special this year. On his final punch, the cent broke into four pieces. My souvenir this year is also a puzzle!

I had several opportunities to talk with Dan Trollan about cracked planchet coins and the different size edge letters on 1794 large cents. Dan had pictures of the two types of edge lettering and even has the two types broken down by variety. He convinced me! I'll have to check my 1794's when I get home.

Randy Snyder and I also continued our discussion about when a collar was introduced for large cents. Randy has measured the diameter (in two places, 90 degrees apart) of a number of cents and has discovered that cents started being round in 1816. Until then, they were wider in one direction than in the other. Does this mean a collar was used in 1816? More research needs to be done, but someday, this topic will make it into *Penny-Wise*. Or maybe it will be the topic of an educational program at a future EAC convention.

I missed David Lange's talk (I was showing sale lots for dealers) but heard that it was excellent. Maybe next year I will go to the Friday night dinner and keynote address. Then off to bed.

Beep, beep, beep, beep.

Not again!!!!

Beep, beep, beep, beep.

Damn fire alarm. I look at my clock – it says 1:30. Is this deja-vu? Before I can get dressed, the alarm stops ringing. A call to the front desk confirms the alarm is over. Apparently the problem is a detector in an elevator. Now, to get back to sleep.

It was not to be. I tossed and turned until about 6 am, then crashed until my alarm woke me at 7. Despite this meager amount of sleep, I felt pretty good as I headed for the bourse floor. I saw a couple of 1796 cents with planchet cutting errors. Also saw a nice 1797 NC-4 for less than a grand. It looked a lot like the one in the sale, so I put it on my "watch" list

My sister, her husband, and their two boys showed up around noon. She had skydived that morning just west of Palm Beach. She and her family walked the bourse floor with me. They

were fascinated with all the old coins in the cases. Each bought a couple of items and my nephew Carson showed off his blue lips, courtesy of a blue lollipop. We had a pizza for lunch and then drove to the Atlantic Ocean for some wading. I was back at the hotel by dinner.

Saturday night is sale night. I was interested in several coins in the sale, but only succeeded in buying one, the 1808 cent brockage. Everything else went for more than I was willing to spend. The 1838 N-16 in the sale was a little better than the one I got from Don Weathers, but I'll take my coin at my price any day. The sale coin went for more than \$200! I also discovered there is a new player for 1803s. What a neat year to collect! But now the competition is one person stronger.

Sunday morning dawned (no fire alarm Saturday night!) and I went to the membership meeting. There was a lot of discussion on making EAC friendlier to new members. If a committee is formed, I'd like to be on it. After the meeting, I wandered over to the now mostly vacated bourse floor. I picked up my sale lot, looked at one of the planchet cutting error 1797s (the other had left), and then helped clean up. That meant moving cases and lights to a central location. This actually worked out quite well, as I stopped to talk to John Keyes and he showed me a couple more hole fillers. I ended up buying a very detailed (EF) but dented 1802 S-229 for \$40. Shoot, the detail is worth that much. Then I discover it is pedigreed to Superior's Century Collection of February 1992. I'll have to dig out my catalog when I get home and see what I can find out about the coin. I also bought an 1802 S-236 with what appears to be a terminal die state cud from the rim above AM to the wreath below. I'll check my books on this one when I get home.

One of the neatest things about EAC is meeting and talking with other copper people. This trip, I made several new friends. I especially enjoyed talking with Randy Snyder, Gene Sternlicht, and Matthew Jones. I also enjoyed talking with Pierre Fricke. He is collecting 1796s and had a couple really nice coins. He even talked me into buying a copy of his Confederate currency book. Of course, my brother-in-law fell in love with the book (his family has some Confederate currency that has been passed down since the end of the Civil War). He took it home. I guess I will just have to wait a while to read it.

The educational programs were a neat mix of technical, common sense, and personal this year. I was only able to attend three of the programs and wish I had gone to more. But there are only so many hours in the day. The ones I attended were excellent.

There is no way I can ramble on about my adventures at EAC without mentioning the name Chuck Heck. Chuck was everywhere, making sure everything ran smoothly. He made announcements, introduced educational program speakers, dealt with security, called the sale.... As I said, Chuck was everywhere. I think Chuck should get a Herb Silberman Award for what he did to make this convention a success.

I know I have listed only a few of the people I saw at the convention. I may not have put your name in print, but you certainly added to the tremendous experience I had in West Palm Beach. Being around old and new friends gave me some energy – it was really fun being at EAC! For a few days, I was able to leave behind the turmoil at home. I am so glad I went.

Would I go to another EAC in Florida? You bet. Each year I say the same thing – this EAC was the best yet. Florida was no exception. Attendance seemed low, but that may have been because I compare all EAC attendances to Cincinnati, and that just isn't fair.

I can hardly wait until EAC 2007 next year in St. Louis. I can drive (saves airfare = more money for coppers) and I look forward to seeing the Eric Newman museum. I guess that means I will go to the Friday night dinner. Anyone want to volunteer to replace me for the dealer sale lot viewing Friday night?

I hope I see you in St. Louis.

* * * * *

EAC 2006

Ed Miller

My third EAC convention opened for me on Thursday morning at 9 a.m., when I attended the seminar, "Grading and Counterfeit Detection," by Doug Bird and Steve Carr. I thought to myself, three hours, that's pretty long. Boy, did I get a surprise. Those three hours seemed like an hour or so, it went fast, and I believe everyone could have stayed longer. No wonder Doug and Steve's seminars are so popular.

The reception came in the evening, and I enjoyed socializing with my old EAC members and meeting new ones. Thank you Heritage for a great hospitality reception.

After that came our Happenings. I was happy to exhibit my half cent collection on my two capital custom boards that Bill Eckberg approved of. I also exhibited my large cent varieties that Dan Trollan asked for.

Then came Friday morning and I had to do a seminar, courtesy of Chuck Heck. I thought; boy, how did I get into this? Well, it went over better than I expected. Wow, my 15 minutes of fame.

After my seminar, I went to the Bourse. I headed for Jack Robinson's table first. I wanted a copy of the new 2006 CQR. In fact, I bought two, as my son also collects large cents.

Friday and Saturday I kept busy buying, selling and trading. I am a member of the Early Date Club and have 259 varieties, so I have a hard time finding any new varieties, but my EAC dealers always come through. I was able to get five new ones.

Tom Reynolds supplied me with an S-198, Doug Bird came through with an S-218, Chris McCawley with an S-45, Steve Ellsworth with an S-68 and Dan Trollan had an S-66 for me.

My wife and I talked for quite a while with Tom Rinaldo about Colonials, and I stopped and talked with Walt Husak about our collections.

Then came Saturday night and our EAC Sale. I bid on a few, no luck. But then I won the bid on the S-9 wreath cent.

Sunday morning I attended our annual EAC meeting. Chuck Heck presented me with a certificate for my seminar. After the meeting I went to pick up my sale lot. Bob Grellman said, "Nice coin, Ed." I agreed with that about my S-9 wreath cent.

And now it was time for my wife and I to take our drive back to Clearwater.

The end of another great EAC convention.

* * * * *

2006 CONVENTION SEMINARS ON DVD ROM

Chuck Heck

Last year, David Lisot, owner of *Advision Inc.*, digitally recorded all the 2005 convention seminars and Friday night Forum. This year Dave was back and did the same for the 2006 convention. I cannot begin to thank him enough for his exceptional hard work and professionalism in this endeavor.

EAC members have always been highly regarded for their knowledge and willingness to share that knowledge, so it seems appropriate that all members should have the ability to view these highly educational seminars whether they are able to attend the convention or not. In keeping with EAC's mission to promote education, Dave is allowing us to continue with the special offer that was made available to convention attendees. If ordered through EAC, Dave has reduced the regular price of a single DVD from \$24.95 down to \$19.95. A complete set of the 2006 convention includes 12 disks and is offered for the special price of \$185.00. The 2005 convention includes 10 disks and is offered for the same \$19.95 per disk or \$155.00 for the set.

I will coordinate the club side of the effort. Anyone interested should send a check made payable to EAC to: Chuck Heck, PO Box 3498, Lantana, FL 33465. The complete list of titles is included:

2006 EAC Titles from West Palm Beach, FL

Beyond Varieties: Collecting the Cents of 1796 to 1807 by Die State, by David Johnson

NumiStudy Update, by Jon Lusk

Copper Quotes by Robinson, by Jack Robinson

The Beginning Studies of Large Cents, Based on 1793s, by Jim Neiswinter

Edge Letters on 1794 Large Cents, and the 1794 Large Cent Die State Project, by Al Boka, Bim Gander, Chuck Heck, Dan Trollan, and Jon Warshawsky

The First American Cent and Half Cent, by Mike Packard

Everything You're Scared to Ask About How Coin Auctions Really Work, by John Kraljevich

Three Old Guys Talkin' About Copper, by Mark Borckardt, Denis Loring, and Darwin Palmer

Reverse Psychology: From Gold to Silver to Copper, by Ed Miller

Looking at Census Data from a Different Perspective, by Rich Weber

2006 Keynote Address: Copper's Role in American Coinage, by David W. Lange

EAC Early Coppers Updates, by Bob Grellman, John Wright, Chuck Heck, Mike Packard, and Tom Rinaldo

2005 EAC Titles from Annapolis, MD

American Coin Collections at the ANS, by Dr. Ute Wartenberg Kagan

NumiStudy Update 2005, by Jon Lusk

Basic Rules for Collecting Early American Coppers, by Steve Carr

NC's from the George Clapp Collection in the ANS, by Robert W. Hoge

Collecting U. S. Half Cents, by Jim McGuigan

Round Table on Large Cent and Half Cent Survivorship, by Bill Eckberg, Dennis Fuoss, Red Henry, Ron Manley, Harry Salyards, and Stu Schrier

A Conservative but Aggressive Approach to Collecting Half Cents, by Greg Heim

1794 Large Cent Die State Project, by Bim Gander, Chuck Heck, and Jon Warshawsky

EAC Early Coppers Updates, by Tom Rinaldo, Ed Masuoka, Red Henry, John Wrightf, Bob Grellman, and Jon Lusk

What Every Large Cent Collector Should Know About Colonial Coins, by John Kraljevich

Please be sure to indicate which titles you are ordering and/or which year set(s) you are ordering. Also include your shipping address and a telephone number at which you can be reached. Please be sure to make all checks payable to EAC.

I would also like to add that Dave has many numismatic CDs available that may be of interest to EAC'ers. Check out his website at www.coinvideo.com or call Dave at 1-800-876-2320.

* * * * *

2006 LARGE CENT HAPPENING RESULTS, WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

Dan Trollan

The Happening and the Convention this year in West Palm Beach turned out great. I want to thank all who attended, as well as the table monitors and those who helped: Al Boka, Curt Wildemann, Jim Neiswinter, Bim Gander, Steve Carr, Randy Snyder, Matthew Jones, John Keyes.

Here are the results:

1793 Smith Counterfeits

1. Jim Neiswinter
2. Jim Neiswinter
3. Ralph Rucker
4. Jim Neiswinter
5. Shawn Yancey

1794 S-20

1. Al Boka
2. Walt Husak
3. Dan Trollan
4. Ralph Rucker
5. Chuck Heck

1798 S-147	1. Walt Husak 2. Walt Husak 3. Walt Husak 4. Ralph Rucker 5. Walt Husak
1814 S-295	1. Walt Husak 2. Denis Loring 3. Walt Husak 4. Ron Tagney 5. Rich Weber
1825 N-1	1. Bob Klosterboer 2. Ron Tagney
1843 N-4	1. Al Boka 2. Barry Kurian

* * * * *

The 2006 Half Cent Happening

Bill Eckberg

Here are the results of the 2006 Half Cent happening, held May 4 at the Marriott, West Palm Beach. This was the 21st Happening at an EAC convention and your reporter's rookie season as coordinator, so there were the inevitable minor glitches, but overall, it went off well. Sixteen exhibitors were present, and eleven grading sheets were submitted. The varieties shown were the following: 1794 C8, 1797 C1, 1803 C4, 1806 C4 (with strong drapery and with weak drapery), 1834 (business strike and proof), and 1846 proof (original and restrike).

There were about a dozen examples of the 1794 C8, considered R5, shown, so this included a significant fraction of the population, and probably almost all of the examples in grades above fine. The McGuigan coin was one of the highlights of the night, a lovely EF (in a PCGS 62 holder) that came from the Fred Borchert collection. It was a pleasant surprise for a variety that isn't supposed to exist in better than VF. Tett's VF30 was the clear choice for 2nd place, while Russ Butcher's "A" coin was clearly 3rd. The contest for 4th was close, with Butcher's "B" coin just beating out Eckberg's, which ended up in 5th. The only other example receiving votes was Ray Rouse's. This competition was surprisingly close as each of the coins receiving votes got at least one second place choice.

Unlike the previous variety, the 1797 C1, at R2, is one of the most common Liberty Caps (to the extent that any can be considered common). Die state seemed to matter to the assembled collectors, as the EDS examples outscored the LDS examples. Tett's lovely VEDS UNC easily placed 1st in a large group. It was followed by McGuigan's EDS example, also probably an UNC but not quite as choice in most opinions. The majority opinion was that Butcher's "A" coin placed third. After that, opinions diverged. Mike Spurlock's coin placed fourth, while one of

Rouse's two examples tied for fifth. The other Rouse coin, the Eckberg and Mike Packard coins also received votes.

Examples of the 1803 C4 are notoriously difficult to grade. Struck in 1805, the obverse is always weak with flat hair curls, and 9 different examples received votes as being in the top 5. Tett's example was considered finest by almost all judges. There was quite a battle for 2nd place, with Bob Yuell's coin just beating out the Butcher example, followed closely by the McGuigan coin in 4th place. The Spurlock coin just beat out the Eckberg coin for 5th place, while the Rouse and George Trostel examples tied for 7th place, and the Packard coin also received a vote.

For the 1806 C4, we asked for examples with strong and weak drapery at Ms. Liberty's bust. This is a hoard coin, but all examples from the hoard and most others have very weakly struck drapery due to die misalignment. There is some controversy whether these represent different die states or not. The consensus was that they do not, though the dentils were strong on all strong drapery examples and not on all of the weak drapery examples, suggesting that the strong drapery examples are earlier strikes. Only three examples of the strong drapery were shown, all in unexpectedly high grade, since they were not in the hoard. Butcher's "A" coin was judged best of the three, with his "B" coin beating out the Eckberg coin by a single point for 2nd place.

The weak drapery examples were far more abundant. Tett's nearly full red and spot-free UNC was the almost-unanimous choice for 1st place. It was followed by McGuigan's example in 2nd. The Spurlock and Butcher "B" coins tied for 3rd. The Butcher "A" coin took 5th, followed by the Eckberg, Ed Miller and Packard examples.

The 1834 business strike was almost a tie, with all participants selecting either the red-and-brown Tettenhorst or McGuigan coin 1st and the other 2nd. Tett's coin took 1st by a single point. These were followed by the slightly less red Eckberg coin in 3rd. Of the brown examples, the Yuell coin placed 4th and the Spurlock example 5th. The Butcher and Packard coins also received votes.

Only two examples of the 1834 proof appeared, with the Tettenhorst example placing ahead of the McGuigan coin, having been preferred by two more judges than the latter.

Another surprise came in the 1846 proofs with 7 originals and 6 restrikes on display. All coins received votes. The Butcher coin, named either 1st or 2nd by all judges, was the clear winner among the "originals". The McGuigan coin beat the Tettenhorst "B" coin for 2nd place by a single point. A Jim Braswell coin just beat another Tettenhorst example for 4th place. A third Tettenhorst example and second Braswell coin also received votes.

The six 1846 restrikes were evenly divided between the Tettenhorst and McGuigan sets. McGuigan's coins took 1st, 4th and 6th, whereas Tett's coins took 2nd, 3rd and 5th.

I want to express my gratitude to all of the collectors who brought their coins, served as table monitors or helped with set up and tear down. As always, the most fun was in seeing all of the different examples that collectors brought with them and in having the chance to talk with old and new friends.

I look forward to next year's Happening in St. Louis. Be there!

* * * * *

2006 EAC Sale Report

Hammer total: \$ 304,740.00

Commissions collected

10% buyer's fee	\$ 30,474.00
Seller's total	4,588.75
Buy-back fees	<u>465.00</u>
Total commissions	\$ 35,527.75
Donated lots	<u>1,231.00</u>
Total sale income:	\$ 36,758.75

Expenses:

Catalog printing	\$ 11,555.13
Catalog mailing	6,137.90
Catalog bulk shipping	245.00
Sale insurance	600.00
Hardbound catalogs	650.00
Shipping	337.85
Photos for catalog	335.34
Supplies	93.01
Security	<u>1069.85</u>
Total expenses:	\$ 21,024.08

Net profit from the 2006 EAC Sale is \$15,734.67. M & G check #2857 in the amount of \$15,734.67 and a copy of this report were forwarded to the EAC Treasurer on 6 June 2005.

Respectfully submitted,



Bob Grehman, EAC # 575
M & G Numismatic Auctions, Inc.

* * * * *

SO MANY THANK-YOU'S

Chuck Heck, Denis Loring, March Wells

It goes without saying that the three of us really enjoyed our roles as co-chairmen of the 2006 convention. But it also goes without saying that far more than three people are responsible for the effort. There are many people to thank.

We want to thank the wonderful people at the West Palm Beach Marriott who took care of all our needs. The team, headed by Kathy Sandidge, was always available to handle overloaded circuits, AV equipment, additional guest rooms, etc. They and the restaurant staff at the Bistro made it all look easy. We want to thank Yvonne McGill of the Palm Beach Convention Bureau who provided us with two terrific registration attendants, Holli Jones and Dana Wilson. Elite

Protection Services provided around the clock security and we thank them for their professionalism.

It's always nice to have members come forward and share their knowledge. Three of our seminars were presented by first timers Ed Miller, Dave Johnson, and Rich Weber and we thank them. Old familiar faces as seminar presenters were Jim Neiswinter, Dan Trollan, Jon Warshawsky, Bim Gander, Mike Packard, Jack Robinson, Mark Borckardt, Denis Loring, Darwin Palmer, John Kraljevich, Jon Lusk, Al Boka, Steve Carr and Doug Bird.

We especially want to thank David W. Lange for graciously accepting our invitation to be our Keynote Speaker at the Friday night Forum. Thanks also to Bob Grellman, John Wright, Chuck Heck, Mike Packard and Tom Rinaldo for the various series updates.

Bill Eckberg designed and produced a beautiful convention brochure. Mike Demling designed the bourse floor plan, and Gary Overton provided the cases and lights. We thank them. The tours were administered by Karyn Heck and led by James Ponce for Worth Avenue and Kathleen Fallon at the Flagler Museum. Donna Loring set up the MacArthur Beach State Park tour and she also designed the crossword puzzle that was available to all. We thank all these wonderful people.

The Happenings are always a major effort and we thank Dan Trollan, Bill Eckberg and Ray Williams for their time and effort. We also thank Heritage for graciously hosting the Thursday night reception. We thank Barry Kurian, Dave Johnson, Rod Burrell and Tom Reynolds for handling the Thursday morning lot viewing.

The Saturday evening EAC sale is always a highly anticipated event and we cannot thank Chris McCawley and Bob Grellman enough for their tireless work. They produce a quality catalog, administer the sale, and then donate the proceeds to EAC. Thank-you does not seem enough. We also need to recognize the efforts of Craig Hamling, who records the sale results on his computer, contributing significantly to its smooth administration.

The exhibitors, Steve Carr, Bill Eckberg, Denis Loring, and Randy Snyder, need special thanks for the diverse and highly educational quality of their respective exhibits. Many thanks to Mark Switzer for coordinating the lot viewing, and to all the volunteers who made lot viewing a pleasure.

We need to thank all the dealers who make the bourse such a wonderful "hunting ground" for copper starved EAC members. Thank you all for bringing your inventories and keeping us all salivating. We hope you had a successful show and look forward to having you back in 2007.

One last note, and, unfortunately, a sad one. Since this is being written in late June, events have occurred that make us pause and reflect. John Keyes had a heart attack and passed away on a fishing trip in early June. Sara Wells passed away in late June due to complications with cancer. There are no words to express the sorrow we all feel for their spouses, families, and loved ones. We do know that people like Sara and John are what give us more than a "numismatic" experience to our hobby. They provide us with the laughter and the stories, the quiet dinner conversation, the human "stuff" that enriches the lives of the people they have touched. We love you Sara Wells. We love you John Keyes. Thank you for being our friends.

Thank you all ---- Chuck, Denis and March

* * * * *

EAC 2010 Proposal

Al Boka

I realize that this may seem a very long time away but the years and months roll by quickly and it is imperative to schedule events several years ahead of time.

We are considering hosting the 2010 EAC convention in Las Vegas. Las Vegas seems to be everyone's favorite. The problem lately has been the rising demand for, and costs of, everything--including hotel rooms and meeting space.

Consideration is being given to an off-strip "locals" hotel casino; new property which opened just a month ago and is located about 10 miles west of Las Vegas Blvd. on West Charleston Ave.

The Red Rock Casino/Hotel cost \$1B to open and is considered quite nice and upscale without the extreme expense of more centrally located properties. However, we would be 10-12 miles from the "L.V. Strip" which may or may not be a problem as most attendees would most likely have rental cars.

The Red Rock Casino is a mere 6 miles or so from the Red Rock Canyon National Park and close by the western mountains encircling the city. A quite nice location indeed.

The purpose of this message is to solicit opinions, either yea or nay, for attempting to host the 2010 EAC convention at the Red Rock Casino/Hotel.

Please email me at: eac406@aol.com with your vote of either yes or no.

* * * * *

EAC MEETING AT ANA, DENVER

John Kraljevich

We just received our confirmation of the ANA meeting date and times for Denver. We'll be in Room 712 at our usual slot of 9 AM on Friday, August 18. We'll have seats for 75 and a headtable for eight.

See you there!

* * * * *

EAC REGION 7 MEETING

Doug McHenry

Dan Demeo, standing in for EAC Region 7 Chairman Bim Gander, called the meeting to order at 7:05 p.m. on June 2, 2006.

As is customary, each individual in attendance identified himself, gave his place of residence, and described his current collecting interests.

The following individuals were in attendance:

Dan Demeo	Torrance, CA
Robert Theriault	Borrego Springs, CA
Steve Dunn	Borrego Springs
Bill Yates	Forth Worth, TX
Tom Reynolds	Omaha, NE
Bryan Yamasaki	Long Beach, CA
Nancy Yamasaki	Long Beach
Phil Moore	Northridge, CA
Pete Smith	Minneapolis, MN
Walter Husak	Burbank, CA
Chris Hoelzle	Laguna Niguel, CA
Mark Ferguson	Oshkosh, WI
Doug Bird	Hermosa Beach, CA
Robert Korch	San Diego, CA
Doug McHenry	San Diego
David Josephine	Fresno, CA
Jan Valentine	Napa, CA

There was a general discussion about the EAC 2006 Convention in Palm Beach, FL, and the proposed location of future conventions. Several attendees remarked about the relatively low attendance this year. This may have been attributable to the location being distant from the largest concentrations of the EAC membership; the cost and difficulty of making airline connections were also mentioned as factors. Members suggested that more consideration be given to locating future conventions in or near major population centers, preferably those that have airline hubs.

Several members expressed concerns about the future growth of EAC. Limiting factors mentioned included the increasing cost and shrinking supply of attractive coppers available to collectors. There is also the perception among some that EAC is elitist and the question was raised whether EAC really wishes to encourage new collectors from the general public to join. The time and format of the September Region 7 EAC meeting is intended to address these issues and attract more collectors to EAC. Please see the special announcement following these notes.

Dan led a discussion of the new Bill Noyes book series that will encompass all Sheldon varieties. Each volume will cover about 75 Sheldon varieties, fully illustrated, including die states. One volume will be issued per year. A proof of the 466-page first volume, *United States Large Cents, 1793-1794*, was made available for viewing at the meeting. Cost is \$170 for Volume 1 before July 1, 2006, \$205 (including postage) after July 1.

Around the bourse floor and other miscellany: Walk Husak brought a portion of his high quality collection for display at Tom Reynolds' table. Someone suggested that a set of 1794s be displayed at the September meeting. Superior and ANR will auction major copper collections later this year.

The meeting adjourned at 7:40 p.m.

* * * * *

**SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT
SEPTEMBER REGION 7 EAC MEETING**

The next Long Beach meeting will be held SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 2006 at 11:00 a.m. Jon Warshawsky will present "Early Copper Collecting 101" to a prospective audience of new copper fans among the general collecting public in attendance at the Long Beach Show. Jon's presentation will include a slide show introduction to early copper collecting, followed by a question and answer session where guests will have the opportunity to learn more from a select panel of copper "experts".

* * * * *

OBITUARY: JOHN KEYES, EAC #3223



John A. Keyes joined EAC in January, 1990. I called him soon after that to introduce myself and help him get acquainted with EAC.

John was a man of many talents and hobbies, but his love for the early coppers was his passion. He loved talking about, buying, owning, and showing his coppers to all who shared his enthusiasm. His life was cut short at age 68, when he died on June 7, 2006, of a heart attack, while fishing in Canada.

John collected by himself until the last few years, when he had a table at the last three EAC Conventions.

I will miss his enthusiastic conversation concerning large cents.

He left a wife, Virginia, a son, John, and a daughter, Lisa, and will be greatly missed by his family and many friends.

Respectfully submitted,
Robert E. Vail, EAC #233

* * * * *

CANDIDATES FOR MEMBERSHIP

The following persons have applied for membership in EAC since the last issue of *Penny-Wise*. Provided that no adverse comments on anyh particular individual are received by the Membership Committee before the September issue of *P-W*, all will be declared elected to full membership at that time. Chairman of the Membership Committee is Rod Burress, 9743 Leacrest, Cincinnati, Ohio 45215.

Name	City, State	Member Number
Leonard Leonardi	Parkland, FL	5447
L. M. Dobrin	Lindenhurst, NY	5448
Richard Faldas	Natick, MA	5449
Harry Gerega	Jackson Heights, NY	5450
David T. Grayston	Seattle, WA	5451
Bill Dierickx	Seattle, WA	5452
Steve Bromfield	Ft. Lauderdale, FL	5453
Richard W. Irons	Lancaster, PA	5454
Kenneth Lucas	Pacifico, CA	5455
Rob Norvich	Corvallis, OR	5456
Donald Moran	East Amherst, NY	5457
Gary M. Fridley	Fort Ashby, WV	5458
William Ash	St. Louis, MO	5459
Bevin A. Beaudet	Boca Raton, FL	5460
Ernest J. Trautman	Titusville, FL	5461
Ronald G. Bobel	Mobile, AL	5462
Rollin R. Wright	Lake Worth, FL	5463
Robert G. DeStefano	East Boston, MA	5464
Roger D. Rumbley	N. Vernon, IN	5465
Thomas A. Verrill	Pittsburgh, CA	5466
Daniel M. Dowling	San Ramon, CA	5467
Paul W. Hannigan	Holden, ME	5468
John C. Gaines	Opelousas, LA	5469
John Dannreuther	Memphis, TN	5470
Thomas M. Smiley	Schaumburg, IL	5471
Joseph Mark Ross	Manhattan, KS	5472

* * * * *

Review: *Copper Quotes By Robinson*, 18th Edition

Bill Eckberg

Since I had reviewed *Penny Prices* by Bill Noyes in *P-W*, when it first appeared, it seemed appropriate to review the latest version of *CQR* as well. When *PP* appeared, my first question was to ask how it differed from *CQR*. With the latter back on the scene, and having not heard that *PP* is leaving, it seems appropriate to revisit the issue. Comparing the two directly would be pointless. They are two completely different things at their cores: *PP* is a price guide, and *CQR*

is a way to understand the collecting of early copper. It presents a philosophy that permeates the early copper field and has throughout the 16 years I have been an EAC member. If you doubt the significance of the *CQR* philosophy, tell me where else in the world you have ever seen the word “scudzy” used. Jack coined the word, and we use it all the time, but nobody else does. Many of us use it to describe most of the coins in our collections. *CQR* would be worth having, even if the philosophy were the ONLY thing in it.

The philosophy behind *CQR* is given in the first couple of pages and then expanded upon on pages 84-5. I particularly recommend the latter section to those who have known *CQR* for many years, as I think it is entirely new – and interesting. I am not going to repeat what Jack wrote, but I will say that I agree with most of what he says about condition censuses and rarity and all the rest. As before, he relates condition and rarity in his price guide section; for those who have, like me, always been a bit suspicious of the rarity numbers he put on some of those conditions, the section on pages 84-5 are a must read.

An understanding of the *CQR* approach is critical for the intermediate and advanced collector. It is in many ways even more critical for the novice, but it introduces a lot of ideas that are so specific to early copper that novices have trouble understanding it, and that makes the EAC learning curve a little steeper than I wish it was. Still, the information is critical to making informed decisions about what to buy in early copper, and novices are strongly advised to buy AND READ this book before spending much money on early copper.

There are, of course, things that both books try to do. Both provide price guides, and both provide (for the large cents only) useful condition censuses. For the few varieties that I checked, the differences between the CCs were relatively minor (probably because they both came from Bill Noyes). If the two agree that the top dozen of a variety range from UNC (1) to EF, I don't think it makes a darn bit of difference to anyone if the top coin is a 63C (*PP*) or a 62+ (*CQR*). We are all entitled to our opinions, and not everyone agrees with Bill Noyes' grading. Nor do we all even agree on the relative order of coins in a census when they are placed side-by-side. That said there is a pretty clear consensus about the grade range in which the nicest examples of each Shendon variety are found. Many of the top Sheldons have been known for over a century. The same is not true of the middle dates and especially the late dates. Any attempt at a CC of the latter has to be considered tentative at best. Scarce late dates are still being regularly cherished.

For half cents, the situation is worse. Very few half cents have pedigrees back before the 1960s, not to mention into the 1800s. *CQR* still uses the CC information and format from Roger Cohen's book, published more than 20 years ago. Roger's census was primitive and woefully incomplete, but it is the best there is. There has been NO condition census taken of half cents since then. It would better in some ways if half cent condition census data were omitted completely. What is there is too incomplete (and therefore misleading) to be taken too seriously. This criticism holds for both books. However, lacking precise information, the format in *CQR* is better than that in *PP*, because the latter gives a *specific* number of coins at each grade range and thus, like the lamentable 11-point MS scale, gives the impression of more precision than it offers. For 1804 C11, for example, *PP* identifies 7 in EF, whereas *CQR* simply claims 5+. I trust the latter claim more than the former.

The main practical difference between the two volumes as price guides is that *CQR* again provides price information in three condition categories (Choice, Average and Scudzy), whereas *PP* only provides it for average coins. Jack defines what he means by all three as he has before (I

presume he doesn't define WOW because he expects that we will figure that one out!). That this format is valuable is even admitted in the pages of *PP*, where Bill, though he doesn't use Choice and Scudzy in his price guide, states that the three terms "accurately reflect the real world of grading" and that condition has a major affect on price. The other difference is that *CQR* provides a somewhat useful, if very general, grading guide. *PP* discusses what flaws are tolerable at each grade level, but does not tell you how to distinguish the grade levels.

The main advantage of *CQR* as a price guide is that it is further removed from dealers with inventory to move. The half cent section of *PP* was written by a small number of specialist dealers. *CQR* is written by Jack Robinson, who is not, at this time, a professional coin dealer.

How do the price guides compare? I don't collect large cents and so wouldn't presume to judge their markets, but the reported prices for generic late and middle dates are roughly comparable between the two. That suggests that both are probably reasonably accurate, and there haven't been substantial price increases in these in the past year and a half, as one would expect. Ditto for generic Draped Busts. High grade Chains, however, are considerably higher in *CQR*. Of course, coins like those don't appear very often, so their prices are bound to be speculative, not to mention heavily influenced by the sky-high type coin market.

The *PP* half cent prices are three years out of date, so this comparison is easier. My impression of the prices in the first edition of *PP* was that they were more than a little on the optimistic side. This is confirmed by the fact that the prices for essentially all varieties in all grades were the same in the second edition, and a few varieties, like 1803 C4 are still priced higher in *PP* than in *CQR*, which appeared in 2006. Generally, however, the prices in the new *CQR* are higher than in *PP*, even for late dates. No surprise there, as we all know that half cent prices have gone up over the past 3 years. For most varieties, I think the new *CQR* is pretty reasonable. There are examples, however, where I think *CQR* misses the mark. (*hot tip*: buy each and every 1804 C5 in EF that you can find at the quoted price of \$1,250!!!) But Jack doesn't claim that this edition of *CQR* is perfect, and a revised edition is due next year that should fix such errors.

I was sorry to see *CQR* disappear after 2001, and I'm glad to see it back. Who should buy it? Really, anyone interested in half or large cents should buy it. If you're a long-time collector, you will appreciate the updated price information and should also find the new essays useful and thought provoking. If you're new to early copper in the past 5 years, you can't afford NOT to buy this book and read it carefully. Yachtsmen are familiar with a type of anchor called a CQR, pronounced "secure". Know Jack Robinson's *CQR* and you will be secure among the rocks and shoals of the early copper market.

* * * * *

SOME THOUGHTS ON THE ANNUAL CONVENTION

Spencer Peck

EAC has traditionally had "stand-alone" Conventions that move around the country from year to year. Recently, it seems, member attendance has been relatively low which prompts this note in hopes of stimulating discussion and ideas for the future. It would seem that a primary

purpose of the annual convention is to attract and involve a significant proportion of the membership. This is important to energize the membership and the vitality of EAC but is also important to participating dealers who support EAC. If attendance is low then the members, EAC and the participating dealers all suffer. If we can agree that attendance is a significant consideration for the annual convention, then what can be done to increase member attendance?

For starters, locating the Convention in areas of high member concentration should be a help, especially with the increasing cost of travel for those who will drive. A second notion revolves around the desirability of locating in an airline "hub" location for ease of direct flights for those who will fly in. A third idea would be to "co-locate" the annual convention with a major regional show which will provide both an added incentive to members to attend and an increased exposure to collectors for the participating dealers.

A "model" which has worked successfully for the last several years is the annual Colonial Coin Collectors Club (C4) Convention, which is held in conjunction with the fall Bay States Convention in Boston in November. Attendance is always strong and activity brisk. Because C4 is located in the convention hotel, separate meetings, seminars and the members-only sale can be held with no conflicts or problems. In short, it is a very busy and fun-filled event, which stimulates the fraternal spirit of the membership while also presenting an economically viable setting for participating dealers.

I know the EAC Conventions are always "Class Acts," and very well organized, publicized and run; but low member attendance should be a wake up call for the future. Perhaps, linking up with the Baltimore or Long Beach Shows, or the annual ANA Summer Convention might be a direction for the future. Ideas, comments and suggestions are encouraged.

* * * * *

EAC CONVENTIONS

Tom Reynolds

I joined EAC in 1970 or 1971 (EAC#222). I began dealing in coins in January 1980, specializing in early coppers, becoming a full time dealer in November 1986. I attended my first EAC Convention in 1981 (Dallas) and have attended a total of 26 EAC Conventions. During the past 26 years, I have set up at hundreds of coin shows and have learned there are some regions of the country, some states and some cities that are not productive if you are selling early coppers. Therefore, I attend those shows that have the best potential for me to sell what I specialize in...early coppers. That same thinking should apply to the location of EAC Conventions. Have the convention in a city that has the greatest potential to attract EAC members from all levels of collecting and potential new members.

Over the past few years, there has been a tendency to have the EAC Convention in a location that is difficult and expensive to get to with a growing emphasis on upscale hotels, fine dining, side trips, golf tournaments, events for the wives (Boy, I am in trouble now for that comment.), *etc.* It seems like we are forgetting the purpose of the convention is EARLY COPPER. Don't get me wrong, the education programs, talks, exhibits, happenings, bourse and sale have been ALL ABOUT COPPER and, for the most part, have been super. I am concerned that we are NOT having the convention in a location that is accessible to the largest portion of

our membership, especially new or intermediate members. When the convention is held in San Diego, CA, West Palm Beach, FL or Las Vegas, NV, it is mainly the advanced collectors that attend. The majority of our membership is located in the Eastern Midwest and Northeast portions of the country. That is where the conventions should be held. YES, I AM FULLY AWARE THAT WE CANNOT HAVE THE CONVENTION UNLESS VOLUNTEER MEMBERS IN THE CONVENTION CITY ARE WILLING TO TAKE ON THE HUGE TASK OF PUTTING ON THE CONVENTION.

For years, many of you have heard me say that the convention should be held in a city that would have a large number of EAC members within a circle with a 350 mile radius of that city. Applying the 350 Mile Radius Rule to San Diego, 50% of the circle is water, 25% is Mexico and the remaining 25% is a mix of a heavy population base and desert. San Diego was a long and expensive trip for members in the Midwest and Eastern part of the country. Likewise, West Palm Beach, FL was an expensive, major trek from the West Coast, the Midwest and some parts of the Northeast. The bourse had space for 65 tables, yet only 39 were sold. There were approximately 50 “dealers” registered for West Palm Beach and, as of late Saturday afternoon, only 131 additional “members” registered. Some of the “members” included spouses and friends of attendees. By the way, Chuck Heck, Denis Loring and March Wells did an outstanding job of putting on a flawless convention in West Palm Beach...not counting the three false fire alarms that were beyond their control.

NEEDED: Member volunteers in areas of the country with a large EAC population who are willing to put on a future EAC Convention. I would be willing to do it in Omaha, but, quite frankly, Omaha is not copper country...being on the far Western edge of copper country. Silver dollars...yes. Gold...yes. Copper...no. Our airport is named Eppley Airfield...not Eppley International Airport, so air transportation would be a problem. Hotels and food would be great and fairly inexpensive. A side trip could be a drive by Warren Buffet’s house. (For those of you who don’t know, Warren, the 2nd wealthiest person in the world, lives in a modest house he purchased 50 years ago for about \$50,000.)

I would like the Board to consider the 350 Mile Radius Rule when choosing a location for a future convention...and to get input from the EAC dealers.

* * * * *

**AND FINALLY, VIA A LETTER FROM CHUCK HECK:
TONY TERRANOVA & “THE AROMA”**

...You have likely heard that our attendance at EAC was less than spectacular. It does baffle me. Denis advertised in all the national trade papers well in advance, and I sent detailed information to over 40 coin clubs in Florida and Georgia. We have some 1200 dues paying members with about 300 or so “active” (don’t ask for a definition) members. I have a count of 191 on the show and that includes dealers with tables. Not a very inspiring number.

Comments were made that we really need to do more for the dealers at our convention. Not to be contrary, but those comments make me bristle a bit. The mission or purpose of EAC is to “...promote, encourage and sustain a continued interest in early American copper coins and/or tokens, and to disseminate knowledge and information concerning said coins.” Did I miss reading the section that said we must provide for someone’s commercial success? Believe me, I

want every dealer to have a monetarily successful show. But I don't want to think that the REASON for holding the annual convention in different locations is to provide for anyone's enhanced "bottom line" on their tax return.

There is also some talk about co-sponsoring the annual convention with another early U.S. numismatic group (the John Reich Collectors Society) with the intention of increasing member participation and numismatic information sharing. Personally I think there may be merit in this idea.

Other ideas are to coordinate with a very large convention like FUN or ANA, but I fear an obvious loss of identity and purpose with such a route. EAC would become just any other ordinary coin show.

I suppose what irritates me the most is that some of the more extreme proposals indicate a "loss of a feeling" to me. Tony Terranova told me that he does not care if he makes a single sale. In his words, he loves to come to the EAC convention just "for the aroma." What a beautiful way to put it – the aroma!!! I wish we could all smell that aroma.

* * * * *

WHIST, SCHMIST

James Higby

If ever I am challenged to a match of Large Cent Whist, my response will be, "That sounds like fun, you win." For I know that my pitiful assemblage of old coppers will not stand up to the holdings of folks who bought their '93 Chains when they could be had for less than six months' take-home pay.

For anyone who is relatively new to the hobby and may not understand the event, it has long been a tradition for two or more collectors to square off, boxes of large cents or half cents at the ready, in order to see whose copper collection is in the highest grade and most complete. A contestant gets one point just for having the variety, and one point for having the best example present. Among diehard copper enthusiasts the competition can be as intense as that of the Superbowl. At the end, points are tallied to determine the winner.

Perhaps I should not be so pessimistic after all. One day I received a call from a dealer who had bought the two-volume Library of Coins large cent album set – full, he said! That's a 128-coin date/variety collection. Needless to say, I was compelled to rush over there and see this wonder. When he handed the two albums to me, my anticipation was ratcheted up even more by their sheer heft. This guy wasn't kidding.

Reality set in as I turned the old pages. Right away I could see that not all of the alleged "varieties" matched the printing under the ports. Right away I saw that the 1799, although genuine, had been shot through with a B-B, the deformed surfaces pounded flat again, and the resultant hole crudely plugged with lead. Right away one could see that the 1804 was one that only its mother could love, its face polished to a reflective sheen, as were so many of its page-mates. Right away the 1793 Chain looked halfway decent in the quick glance, but only halfway. Finally, I thought, here is a set that I could reasonably hope to trounce in a whist-match.

But then, what would be the point? Whoever formed that collection must have enjoyed doing so, and must have spent many hours gazing upon his or her treasures, just as I have done and still do. He must have pored over the contents of the Redbook, trying (in this case unsuccessfully) to see the difference between 1803 large date, small fraction and 1803 small date, small fraction, as many of us do to this day. He must have scratched his head at odd terms such as “silly head” and “booby head” – isn’t the difference obvious? He must have at least once emailed or called a collector friend on the phone to inquire as to just exactly what part of the 1855 ear hosted the “knob” and what does it look like, anyway? He must have read one of the numismatic weeklies and scanned the ads, scoured the listings on eBay, or attended Sunday club shows, hoping to find a piece to fill one of those last few holes.

In fact, we all do all those things. Some of us have the good fortune of being able to inhabit the XF-AU “choice” echelon, while others put together collections that are ‘way down low. We do this for reasons that cannot be measured scientifically or economically. Who is to say who has the better collection? Who is to say who learned more in the formation of the set? Who is to say who made more friends along the way? Who is to say who enjoys his coins more? In a game of whist, because we own coppers, we are winners, every one!

* * * * *

MAKING SENSE

John D. Wright

This year saw more firsts, more strange events, and still more curiosities. Let’s take a trip through the trivia of this year and see how soon you can guess which year it is.

Hamburg, Germany is largely destroyed by fire. In four days, over 4200 buildings burn and twenty percent of the city’s residents are left homeless.

France annexes the Marquesas Islands and makes Tahiti a French protectorate. Nobody notices (or nobody cares), so this move goes unopposed.

Ireland is losing 60,000 citizens per year to emigration, mostly to America.

In the British “Mines Act,” Parliament forbids the employment underground of women, girls, and children under ten years old.

The British retreat from Kabul this year is a disaster. Of the 16,500-man expeditionary army sent into Afghanistan, only one man returns--an unarmed military doctor.

The British fare better with the Treaty of Nanking, which ends the Opium War. China cedes Hong Kong to Britain, opens five ports to British trade, and pays Britain ten million Pounds Sterling. Curiously, the opium trade that started this war is not mentioned in the treaty.

The Webster-Ashburton Treaty avoids war between Britain and the U.S. over the northeastern boundary between Canada and the U.S. Of the 12,000 square miles in dispute, the U.S. gets 7,000, the British keep their transportation routes between New Brunswick and Quebec, the U.S. has navigation rights on the St. Johns River, the U.S. gains the area south of a line from Lake Superior to Lake of the Woods (today called the “boundary waters”), and the

U.S. Government pays \$150,000 each to Massachusetts and Maine for their “lost territory” in this treaty. So what did Massachusetts lose?

Commodore Thomas Jones of the U.S. Navy mistakenly believes that the British are about to seize California and that the U.S. is at war with Mexico. He assaults Monterrey and hoists the American flag there. In a short time he realizes his error, apologizes to Mexico, and leaves.

The Second Seminole War ends this year. The war with Osceola and his ex-slave black allies has dragged on for five years and has cost the U.S. twenty million dollars. Of the 10,000 soldiers who fought in this conflict, 1500 died in action. This is a bitter contrast to Andrew Jackson’s earlier boast that “with fifty women I could whip every Indian that has ever crossed the Suwannee.”

In “Prigg v Pennsylvania,” the U.S. Supreme Court overrules a Pennsylvania law that made “kidnapping a former slave” a felony. The Court rules that a slaveowner has the right to recover his property, but concedes that the state has no obligation to help him do so.

Citizens of Haverhill, Massachusetts have their Congressman John Quincy Adams submit a petition to Congress requesting the peaceful dissolution of the Union.

The Federal Congress this year passes the Reapportionment Act, which requires each state to establish geographic “Districts” according to their quota of Representatives. Henceforth each Representative will be elected by only the voters of his own District. Until now, all Representatives have been elected from the state-at-large.

The U.S. President is referred to as “His Accidency.” He is opposed by Congress and by his own party. His entire cabinet but one has resigned, and he has guaranteed himself a single-term Presidency.

The Dorr/King feud (also known as “the Dorr Rebellion”) occurs this year in Rhode Island. Two factions each elect their own Governor, each form their own government, and each appeals to the President for assistance against the other. Under the original (1665) Constitution of Rhode Island Colony only landowning males can vote – and these elect Samuel King. The rewritten Dorr Constitution gives voting rights to all citizens, and the majority of these elect Thomas Dorr. Dorr will be arrested, a few years hence he will be convicted of sedition and sentenced to life in prison. He will be pardoned and released after a year and the Rhode Island Constitution will be rewritten to include universal suffrage. And WHO claims that politics is dirtier now than ever before?

On a more positive note, other GOOD things came about in this fascinating year.

This year Dr. Crawford W. Long of Jefferson, Georgia is the first to use a general anesthetic in surgery. He administers ethyl ether while removing a tumor from a patient’s neck.

John Deere produces 100 plows and peddles them by wagons to farmers around Grand Detour, Illinois.

Gimbels Department Stores have their beginnings this year in a Vincennes, Indiana trading post opened by Adam Gimbel.

New York City gets its first fresh milk by rail. New Yorkers are unaccustomed to milk rich in butterfat and complain about the “light yellow scum” atop the milk.

The New York Philharmonic Orchestra is founded this year.

The world's first mutual life insurance company, the "Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York" is formed. Its charter is now referred to as "the Magna Charta of Insurance."

Well-known writings first published this year include a two-volume work *Poems* by Alfred Tennyson, *Dramatic Lyrics* by Robert Browning, "The Raven" by Edgar A. Poe, and "The Rainy Day" and "Excelsior" by Henry W. Longfellow.

This year also saw the founding of many well-known Universities, including the University of Chile at Santiago, Chile; Notre Dame University at South Bend, IN; Villanova University at Philadelphia, PA; The Citadel at Charleston, SC; Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, OH; and Iowa Wesleyan College at Point Pleasant, IA.

I hope that you have surmised "1842" well before now. But if not, don't feel ashamed. Today's school kids would do little if any better.

During 1842 the four U.S. mints struck 11.6 million coins – 273 thousand in gold, 8.9 million in silver, and 2.4 million in copper. Philadelphia struck all 9-or-10 denominations – depending on the actual striking-date of the rare Proof-only 1842 half cents. New Orleans struck half dimes through half dollars and quarter- and half-eagles. The southeast mints (Charlotte and Dahlonega) struck quarter- and half-eagles only.

Though the mintage figures for the 1842 half-eagles are a relative 2-2-4-1 for Philadelphia, Charlotte, Dahlonega, and New Orleans, the Philadelphia HE's with small-letter reverse are far the most commonly-found today, and the Charlotte pieces are far the toughest. In fact the small-date 1842-C half-eagle is the rarest of all Charlotte half-eagles.

The only silver rarities of 1842 (by type, not variety) have a small date – the quarter with SD (O is rare, P is extremely rare: six known, all Proofs), and the half with SD and small reverse letters (O is rare, P is extremely rare: unknown to Breen, listed unpriced in the *Guide Book of United States Coins*).

The coppers get into my first love – but 1842 is a boring year for cents. There are nine die varieties, none more than mildly scarce, and nothing really spectacular in any of them. There are two date-sizes of about equal commonness. Half cents get back into the "Proof-only" question: were any of these struck in the year shown on the coin? Proof cents and half cents of 1842 are all rare, but these bits of "coiners' caviar" are not real spending money, so they hold little charm for me.

* * * * *

THE YEAR 1794 AND ITS LARGE CENTS

Al Boka

I first learned of Thomas Cooper (1759-1839) while examining one of my favorite large cent catalogs; the Bowers & Ruddy John W. Adams Collection FPL of 1982. As an introduction to chapter three, *1794 Cents: History and Background*, there was a lead-in paragraph extracted from *Some Information Respecting America* penned by Cooper. Cooper arrived in America in August 1793 and returned to England in February 1794 after gauging the prospects for bringing his growing family to the young republic. He returned to America shortly thereafter with his

family. Ship passage from London took 7-8 weeks, port to port. I read and re-read the paragraph many times; each time my appetite was whetted to learn more about this book, and his observations. A curiosity-driven Google search led me to an original copy of the work available through an old book dealer in Philadelphia.

Have you ever wondered what everyday life in America was like in 1794? Cooper addressed many concerns which would be of possible interest to a British reader contemplating relocation to America as, obviously, some were doing.

Cooper liked that there was no “unnatural connection between the state and religious opinions” and that there was neither “civil persecution” nor “religious intolerance.” He appreciated the “perfect freedom of speech” which was enjoyed by Americans. He warned, however, his former compatriots against the reality of the labor market which, if they were “opposed to the system of Negro slavery,” will cause “very strong, if not insuperable objections, in those parts of the continent where slaves are the only servants to be procured.”

Cooper followed with brief overviews of the living conditions in various states and his opinions regarding the feasibility and desirability of residence therein:

The southern states of Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina seemed “quite out of the question” owing to the extreme heat and the “prevalence of Negro Slavery.”

The “long continued cold” of New Hampshire and Massachusetts (including Vermont and the province of Maine) seemed, while perhaps not equally objectionable, to be a “most unpleasant circumstance.”

The north-eastern states of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, &c. were objectionable because the “property is much divided, farms are small, and land in general dear.”

The states of “Rhode Island, Jersey, Delaware, New York and Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia” were worth some consideration; of those:

Rhode Island, with regards to climate, appearance, and industrial production, was the most like Great Britain of any state in the United States.

New Jersey’s climate is “unpleasant to Europeans, particularly in the summer season, from its eastern situation, the many swamps it contains, and the quantity of sea coast. Mosquitoes and agues are more troublesome in this than in many of the other northern or even middle states.” He considered that New Jersey property was “too much divided, and too dear to promise success.”

The state of Delaware had an undesirable climate similar to that of New Jersey and, in addition, suffered from an “illiberality of the religious sect law, contained in its constitution; not to mention the present prevalence of Negro slavery.”

The state of New York “seems to be increasing more rapidly in every circumstance of prosperity, than any other state perhaps in the Union, Pennsylvania excepted.” The city of New York ranks next to Philadelphia as a place of trade, and the back parts of the state afford, at no very dear price, immense tracts of the richest land.” The climate was considered not so different from that of Great Britain. There was, however, an objection to New York whose laws did not permit aliens to purchase, transmit or convey landed property until they had attained citizenship.

Cooper felt that “The objections to Maryland and Virginia relate to climate and slave-labour. These states are very unpleasantly warm in the summer season to an English constitution,

particularly the former; and the impossibility of procuring any servants but Negro-slaves, is an objection almost insuperable.”

“The climate is full as hot in Kentucky as in Maryland; and the atmosphere is moist. There is scarcely any labour to be hired but that of slaves, let out for the purpose by their owners.” “There is no part of Kentucky (Lexington perhaps, and a few miles around it excepted) which is perfectly safe from the incursions of the Indians; and the road in going and returning, both by Pittsburg and the Wilderness, is liable to perpetual molestation by the savages.” Regular armed packet boats were established at Pittsburg to protect travelers on the Ohio River from the Indians. “The Indians seem determined upon making the Ohio and the Allegany the boundary between them and the whites,” Cooper related.

Cooper knew of very few objections to “be made of the state of Pennsylvania.” The climate was very similar to that of Great Britain though a bit better. “Pennsylvania may fairly be regarded as the most flourishing state of the Union.”

Cooper preferred Pennsylvania to New York and thereby declared it as the best place to immigrate to in the United States. “I know of very few objections that can be made to the state of Pennsylvania. In point of climate, the difference between this part of the American continent and Great Britain is not only very supportable, but in my opinion much in favour of the former...the summers are somewhat warmer and the winters colder here than at London; but the general state of the air, is more dry, more pleasant, and I think more healthy.”

However, as a collector of early large cents with a particular emphasis on the year 1794, I found most interesting Cooper’s annotations of the commodities current at the time and their various costs.

Have you ever wondered exactly what 5 or 6 copper cents could have purchased in 1794? Here is a listing of just a few items mentioned by Thomas Cooper in his “guidebook”:

Common Brandy (1 gallon)	\$1.20
Cognac (1 gallon)	1.40
Beer (12 bottles)	1.74
Beer (barrel)	6.00
Bricks (per 1000)	7.00
Butter (1 lb.)	.25
Cheese (English 1 lb.)	.25
Chocolate (1 lb.)	.18
Coffee (1 lb.)	.16
Hops (per lb.)	.13
Refined Tallow (per lb.)	.09
Molasses (per gallon)	.41
Olive Oil (per gallon)	.87
Whale Oil (per gallon)	.33
Porter, domestic (12 bottles)	1.81
Pepper (per lb.)	.40
Jamaican Rum (gallon)	1.16
Brown Soap (per lb.)	.06
Lump Sugar (per lb.)	.21

Beaver Skins (per piece)	1.33
Bear Skins (per piece)	3.00
Raccoon Skins (per piece)	.60
Mink Skins (per piece)	.40
Musk Rat (per piece)	.20
Tenerife Wine (per gallon)	.63
Candles, Wax (per lb.)	.56
Flour (196 lb. barrel)	5.67
Hired Labor (per month and Including full board)	\$8 to \$10

Clearly I find it interesting that with, say, a couple of Chain cents and maybe a Wreath and a few Liberty Caps one could procure a pound of brown soap!

* * * * *

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

BILL WOYTASEK writes,

Last week I received the Evan L. Kopald fixed price list of large cents presented by Chris McCawley and Bob Grellman.

Wow, what a breath of fresh air for the Large Cent Community!

I personally will probably not be getting any of the coins but would have paid for the book because it is just such good and informative reading.

I love his personal thoughts and ramblings on different coins, coin dealers, and large cent people in general (Evan's note after the S-214 on the Robbie Brown II sale in 1996 was especially informative since I wasn't at the sale).

In my opinion, this fixed price list should be in every EACer's library. The catalog was written entirely by Evan L. Kopald with no editing from Grellman or McCawley. Any large cent collector cannot help but be enlightened by Kopald's work.

* * *

ERIC NEWMAN writes,

Your study and comments on the subject of English minted Washington coppers of 1791 and 1792 in the May 2006 edition of *Penny-Wise* was very welcome. I have been fascinated with the subject for ages.

I visited the Heaton Mint in Birmingham about 1963 at the courtesy of the Birmingham Assay Office where I was doing research. I was shown where quantities of Boulton strikings were kept but mint officials did not show them to me. They told me I could pick up samples off the floor of the British African colony copper coinage they were minting. So I cannot help you as to the sample book but I know they had loads of the tokens.

We own some nice 1792 Washington coppers along with a gold one and a silver one, which we may display at our new museum when EAC comes to St. Louis in 2007.

We wrote what little we knew about the topic previously. If you have any additional thoughts about the 1792 subject I would appreciate knowing. It must have been a last minute effort to obtain the U.S. copper contract. A gold or silver contract which Breen suggested as being sought was impossible because of the transportation risk and the lack of profit from minting specie. They knew about the objection to the "PRESIDENT I" text which Getz provided in his patterns. They could have antedated the 1792 pieces in 1791 due to the Atlantic shipping time and anticipated U.S. government bureaucratic and legislative delays. They may have hoped the U.S. could not get a mint going because we had no steam machinery or developed water power.

The wear on the great percentage of the copper 1792 samples shows they were put in circulation, but the U.S. government did not do it. They must have been spent by the members of the U.S. legislative and executive branches to whom samples were given to show how excellent the English work would be.

* * *

DENIS LORING writes,

It is with great sadness that I report that Sara Wells passed away June 20. She fought valiantly against the recurrence of her breast cancer, but ultimately succumbed.

Sara and March lived much of the year in Florida, where Donna and I were able to spend some time with them. She was as sweet, caring, and just genuinely likable a person as you could ever wish to meet, as well as being a former First Lady of EAC. She will be greatly missed.

Donations in her memory, should you feel so inclined, may be made to any organization active in the fight against breast cancer.

* * * * *

FROM THE INTERNET

Gene Anderson

New Members

Joining since our last report are **Edward Jendry, Ron Robertson, Daniel Reid, Robert Thomas, Rick Faldasz, Steve Bromfield, Jerry Bunt, Rodney Heckman, Patrick Welsh, Jim Matthews, Dave Breau, Thomas Verrill, Daniel Dowling, and Jim Hodgson.** Region 8 now has 396 members. Wow! Fourteen new members! Don't you want to see what the fuss is all about? Contact Mark Switzer at region8@eacs.org and say you want to join the copper caucus in Region 8.

Inquiring Minds

George Edwards had asked about the rarity of the 18-H Fugio cent. **David Palmer** responded that this variety is an R4 with the top seven coins being two AU-50's, XF-45, XF-40, VF-35,

VF-30 Choice, and VF-30. **Mark Varney** responded that Kessler's book had the variety at an R6+ with the higher grades being rarer. **Robert Kaufman** noted that the variety was rated R6 in the 10-14-03 Ford sale. **Robert Ayers** responded that he has a claimed-uncirculated 18-H, ex Dana Linett/EAN, July 1994. He is a serious Fugio collector and is interested in corresponding with others who share his interest.

Michael Schmidt asked if anyone had heard an update about the *Penny-Wise* CD project.

John Bailey had previously asked about the date of the Robbie Brown II sale. **Michael Schmidt** responded that it was roughly ten years after the first sale in September 1986. It contained his second set of early and middle date cent and had more NC varieties than the first sale.

Paul Gilkes asked how the inscription UNITED STATES OF AMERICA was placed on Classic Head large cents. Was it put on by partial hubbing, individual letter punches, or some other method?

Mark Ghiorso asked for help putting together provenance information on lot 16 of the 2006 EAC sale. This was a late die state 1804 C4.

Stu Schrier purchased an 1806 half cent with a double struck reverse. He showed scans to some veteran half cent people and asked how the strike happened and how it affected the value. The consensus was that the coin may have been double struck but only one of the dies was loose and may have rotated slightly between strikes. The other die did not rotate between strikes so there is no visible doubling on the obverse. Proofs are an example of double or more strikes that leave no visible evidence because the dies are tightly fixed in place. Some called it die bounce. One comment received was that this type of error happened when someone accidentally grabbed two planchets and inserted them for striking. One was struck with the obverse, one with the reverse, and both were uniface. When the employee realized what had happened, and not wanting to waste supplies, they put the coin back in to be struck a second time. The coin then had one side with a single strike and one side with a double strike. Stu said that had the rotation been more he would have thought that there would be no other explanation. Does anyone else think this may have been a uniface sent through a second time? This would only be possible on a screw press where the depth of the strike was not preset. The coin would have been flattened on a steam press in the 1830's. **R. Tettenhorst** replied to Stu by saying that he had seen quite a few of these from a number of different dates and varieties. In addition to one of the dies being loose, there are two ways in which this event could have occurred. One is the restruck uniface to which Stu refers. The other is what Tett calls the "brockage maker." Consider this sequence of events: (1) after being struck, the coin is not ejected from the press, but is rotated somewhat, (2) a second blank planchet is inserted on top of the previously struck coin, and a second striking occurs, (3) the result will be that the second coin becomes a brockage with one side showing an incuse impression of the first coin, and the first coin showing a double strike on one side and only a single strike on the side that was in contact with the blank planchet. Moreover, if the rotation of the first coin between the two strikes is sufficient, it will be possible to know which of the two processes produced the coin. If the single struck side is aligned with the second strike on the double struck side, the coin is a restruck brockage. However, if the single struck side is aligned with the first strike of the double struck side, the coin is a brockage maker. Based on his experience, Tett is confident that both processes occurred and that there are more brockage makers out there than restruck uniface. Stu's coin therefore likely shows that the single struck side is aligned with the first strike of the double struck side. **Stu** later said thanks for such a

detailed explanation. In regard to the coin in question, the rotation from the first strike to the second strike was only one or two degrees so it is not possible to compare the obverse to the reverse as a practical matter. Stu wonders if a brockage maker would have a mushy strike on the single struck side. He has seen a number of coins with a mushy strike, particularly 1811 half cents. **Bill Eckberg** added that it is possible for a coin to be a brockage maker and show essentially no evidence of double striking on the opposite side at all if the coin stuck to the die while the next blank was fed. If it continues to stick while more are fed, it becomes mushy like a die cap. Bill has a mated pair brockage from the Gallery Mint Museum. The brockage maker is very slightly flattened in the process of creating the brockage, but not enough that anyone would notice any difference on an EF or worse coin. It might not be noticeable on an uncirculated coin unless you really looked for it. While it can be fun to speculate about how a coin happened to become double struck, it is important to remember that in the marketplace a brockage maker doesn't necessarily carry any premium. It is the extent of the damage to the coin that is important not the way the damage occurred. Minor double striking carries little or no premium. Coins with substantial rotation or offset between the two strikes now sell for a lot of money.

Tom Deck asked for help tracing a missing piece of a pedigree puzzle. He has a 1797 S132 that came with a cutout from an auction catalog: lot 213, G6, with a photo. From the style he thinks it's a 1997 Superior catalog. The back of the cutout lists lot 199, 1796 S107, Fair 2. Can anyone help identify the catalog? **Dan Demeo** responded by saying that the catalog was Superior September 1997 and lot 213 sold for \$484. **Dennis Fuoss** responded also giving additional information on the coin's provenance.

Michael Savinelli asked about CDs of the educational programs at the last EAC convention. Does anyone know when and where to order these CDs?

Al Boka asked for input on having the 2010 EAC convention in Las Vegas but at an off-strip "locals" hotel casino about 10 miles from the strip. **Dennis Fuoss** agrees Vegas is a popular place for the convention. He likes the idea of lower costs being off the strip, but suggests something a little closer so as not to inconvenience those spouses attending who will want to be on the strip during the convention.

Jay Baccala asked for information on the 1800 S199 terminal die state. Needed information includes rarity data and a photo that could be used to verify that he has the variety. **Bill Maryott** replied that this coin is a favorite of his. He has a composite of the failure progression using six coins that can be found at www.daylilygarden.net/1800S-199diefailureprogression.jpg. Anyone with pictures of other failures should contact Bill if they are willing to electronically send him the pictures.

Scott McKenzie asked for information on any past articles in *Penny-Wise* that dealt with half cents.

Jeff Noonan wrote that he also uses xylene and Blue Ribbon. He asked if anyone had ever tried using Odorless Mineral Spirits as a much less toxic alternative to xylene? It is an effective metal cleaner, but what would it do to copper?

Don Heine asked if modern coinage ever exhibits die cracks similar to what we see on large cents. How often and what types occur?

How About Some Guidelines?

Bill Maryott tossed out the idea that EAC should include some guidelines in our charter related to grading, provenance, and coin preservation/storage. His suggestions included:

1. Copper coins are graded to EAC standards defined over 50 years ago by Dr. William Sheldon.
2. A registry is maintained of the finest large cents called the Condition Census. It uses high resolution photos and serialization and is available to anyone through the purchase of Numis-Study.
3. Effort is taken within the EAC community to maintain provenance on copper coins wherever possible.
4. Copper coins are collected in their raw state and maintained in 2 x 2 paper envelopes with cotton liners.

The advantages of having these guidelines are:

1. It sends a message to the entire coin collecting community. (If you read *Coin World*, you realize many folks are discouraged with slabbing and grade inflation.)
2. Our grading system is nearly 60 years old, and we have an obligation to protect it.
3. It would encourage auction companies to discontinue the practice of slabbing large cents for sale. The grades are nearly always incorrect, and the attribution is suspect. There is no upside to slabbing copper. We end up paying for something that is incorrect, unnecessary, and requires our effort to remove.
4. It would promote consistency within our membership.

Bill encouraged members to discuss this topic at EAC 2006. **Alan Welty** responded to Bill's comments as shown below under the "Slabs" heading, but Alan also asked for feedback about different ways to preserve copper coins. **Gene Anderson** referred Alan to two ANA videos (1) "Large Cents 101" by **Denis Loring** and (2) "How To Protect Your Large Cents" presented by Denis Loring and **Donna Levin**. Both tapes cover the storage topic well. **Bill Eckberg** opposed any kind of grading statement in the EAC charter or other EAC official document. Grading is a matter of individual opinion and there can be honest disagreements. Codifying matters of opinion is not a good idea. Sheldon did not define the standards. He only assigned numbers to standards that had been in use for some time. Collectors have added a number of grades to Sheldon's original scale. There is no official EAC-sponsored Condition Census. *NumiStudy* is a for profit project by a group of EAC members. There has never been a serious attempt at developing a condition census for half cents. Ideally, everyone would maintain provenance on copper coins, but copper specialist are human, too. There is no rule against keeping copper coins in slabs. Slabs and envelopes with cotton liners are not the only successful methods for archival storage of early copper. The purpose of long-term coin storage is to minimize oxidation of the metal resulting from oxygen, sulfur, and other chemicals dissolved in water. However, envelopes contain a lot of sulfur. The cotton liner serves to reduce the exposure of the coin to the sulfur in the envelope. Neither the envelope nor the liner is impervious to oxygen or water, so coins will eventually corrode when stored this way. We brush them with oil to keep the aqueous acids away from the surface, but the cotton liner rapidly wicks the oil off the coin leaving it vulnerable. Without collector diligence, coins are not safe in cotton liners and envelopes. There is no substitute for keeping a watchful eye on your collection and brushing the coins from time to time.

Member Comments

William Simonson spotted another slab mistake from the Reiver sale. He bought an after-auction 1851 N33 from Teletrade. It turned out to be an 1851 N41c.

Alan Gorski said we live in historic times. Recently, it was announced that it cost the mint 1.32 cents to produce a cent due to the rising cost of copper. In the past, this was usually an indication of inflation and recession. But today, it's more of an indication of economic growth in Asia and other parts of the world which has created a supply and demand gap for nearly all metals including steel.

Along other lines, **Alan Gorski** shared a treatment secret he discovered a few years ago. While the coins treated still look as good as the day of treatment, do this treatment at your own risk. He took a couple of large cents that looked like round pieces of charcoal with a date. Xylol did nothing to improve them. Next, he dipped them in silver dip solution that had seen a lot of tarnished silver. The surfaces lightened to a dark brown with a lot of the subtle detail emerged from the porosity. The coin is still scudzy but it looks a lot nicer and was easier to attribute. The experiment ended with a Blue Ribbon bath and a cotton robe. The resulting color resembles a lot of other large cents Alan has seen at coin shows, so maybe others are using this kind of surface treatment. If the coin has a light brown surface color to begin with, the resulting dipped surface can have a slightly gray unnatural appearance. Alan went on to say that during the 1990s coin cleaning became a dirty word. What most of us want to do is preserve or keep the surfaces just the way they are. What we don't want is for the surface to corrode. Cleaning with xylol removes corrosive oils that can come from fingerprints. Applying a thin film of Blue Ribbon leaves a protective film. Placing the coin in a cotton pouch which goes inside a paper envelope helps further to protect the coins. His coins bought 20 years ago look just as good now as they did back then. **Mark Horowitz**, as a new collector, said he is very interested in properly caring for his coins. He would like to hear the pros and cons of various storage methods along with explanations of different products like Blue Ribbon. **Mark Switzer** responded to Mark by saying things were no better when he joined EAC in the early 1990s. He also stated that **Rod Burress** sells a three or four page instruction sheet for the care and feeding of copper coins. It would be a good place to start. **Mark Borckardt** also responded stating that there are numerous interesting ideas about copper care in the front of Dr. Sheldon's *Penny Whimsy*. These were primarily home remedies for re-coloring copper initially presented in his 1949 reference *Early American Cents*. Mark's favorite is, "A method employed by several collectors (and dealers) of the older generation was that of wrapping up the coin in a small piece of flannel and, after attaching it to a sort of string belt, wearing it around the waist next to the skin for a matter of a few weeks. Dr. French used to say that this method was more efficacious in winter than in summer since winter underclothing holds the sweat better. The underclothing should of course under no circumstances be removed or changed until a satisfactory color has been achieved." **Mark Horowitz** thanked all those who responded to his questions about coin preservation even though his wife didn't approve of his using the copper toning methods of Dr. French, *i.e.*, wearing them next to the body until the coins toned! Speaking of wearing copper, **Tom Masbruch** said his mother-in-law wore a copper bracelet around her wrist for the sole purpose of drawing bad toxins out of her body. She wasn't crazy, but she believed it. Wearing the bracelet never caused any problems. It would turn green (the bad toxins) every so often. Tom regrets that he does not know how she cleaned it after it turned green. Anyway, the moral of the story is keep wearing copper like Dr. French suggested because Tom's mother-in-law lived to be 92!

Doug Durasoff complimented Shawn Yancey's "diary" of the EAC 2006 and Evan Kopald's fixed price list.

Mark Hoffmeyer noted that Walter Breen suggested on page 159 of his *Encyclopedia of Large Cents* that the S48 Starred Reverse also bears a striking similarity to the S63 reverse. Now that an initial S13/S63 reverse die rework and reuse has been confirmed with Numistudy, Mark suggested a similar analysis be conducted on the S48 reverse to see if there is supporting evidence for an additional die rework/reuse. If this study reveals identical matching of all three reverses, Mark thinks that the addition of stars to the S48 was most likely provided to indicate and identify a die that had been exposed to multiple annealing, cutting, polishing, and subsequent heat treatment and quench processes. Or perhaps the stars were added to indicate something different about the die material composition, forging technique, or heat treatment regimen used to create it and/or rework it that helped extend die longevity by improving its overall fracture toughness. Mark went on to speculate that the reverse die used on S19 and S20. According to William Sheldon in *Penny Whimsy*, Maris called this reverse the "ugly tooth" reverse referring to its large, long, broad, and deeply cut denticles. Mark thinks these denticle characteristics bear remarkable similarity to those found on S63. Given the recent Numistudy findings coupled with the similarity of S19/S20/S63 denticle borders along with the fact that S19/S20 coins were all coined in January 1794, Mark really wonders if the S19/S20 reverse underwent a similar recutting operation to change it from a beaded border to one possessing deeply cut denticles. Mark says we will never know since none of the 1793 Liberty die varieties known to exist have reverses with significant similarity to the S19/S20 varieties. However, with these aggregate observations and findings, it certainly seems plausible that the S19/S20 reverse die may in fact have been initially made with a beaded border reverse as well. Or the die may have been a work in progress when the decision was made to go to a denticle border design for the head of '93 coins produced in early 1794.

Roxanne Himmelstein dropped in on Region 8 to talk about her recently acquired 1794 C-8.

Red Henry said sometimes you have to be philosophical about coins. He went out to a local flea market and a dealer showed him an 1801 large cent he had just bought. It was in low grade and had a sizeable hole in the center of it. The hole looked as if it had been made with an old fashion square nail. The coin had apparently circulated quite a bit after the hole was made because the hole's edges were smooth. The coin had a natural dark color and surfaces looking not bad allowing for the hole. And the coin apparently was an NC-3. On the obverse 1s were blunt and on the reverse it had a 1/000 fraction plus the ONE was very high with the E in ONE nearly touching the leaf above it. The dealer had paid \$8.00 for it and figured it was worth about \$10.00. When Red tried to buy it, the dealer would not sell it. Maybe he was scared off by the fact that Red wanted it. Red was frustrated, however, that the dealer wouldn't deal. After a couple of days, Red is feeling more philosophical about it. For him, the biggest thrill of collecting old cents lies in discovering those unattributed especially scarce or rare varieties. Someone else is going to end up with his discovery. After checking reference books, he is pretty sure about the attribution.

New member **Thomas Verrill** said he has ordered but not yet received the 1819 large cent that will complete his middle and late date set. He is also working on a draped bust set.

EAC 2006

Greg Heim thanked **Chuck Heck**, **Denis Loring**, and **March Wells** for their efforts putting the 2006 convention together. **Mark Switzer** said the convention was well organized and well run. The coins in the sale might have been a disappointment to the major dealers and advanced collectors, but Mark filled a number of major holes in his collection with coins he could afford. Many lots went to the book. Hopefully mail bidders will be pleased with their purchases. Foot traffic on the floor was light, and lot viewing was a breeze. Mark found plenty to spend his money on and will be busy for weeks integrating his purchases into his collection.

Al Boka commented that while the 2006 convention attendance was a bit low, it was the best ever. The organization was top-notch and the educational programs well balanced and very informative. He hopes more people will plan to attend EAC 2007 in St. Louis.

Doug Durasoff appreciated getting the EAC Sale prices realized so quickly. It is torture to know the sale is over and not know the results.

Randy Snyder thanked Mark Switzer for an outstanding job with the sale lot table. He also noted that his cent brush earned him a baggage check at the airport.

Scott Barrett reported that EAC Sale Lot 190, an S-218 Noyes # 24009, was withdrawn because the coin had been to a coin doctor to remove two large initials on the obverse and a gouge under the C in CENT.

Grading Service Body Bags

Bill Maryott began what was a very educational discussion about how one grading service deals with coins it rejects for grading and encapsulation. Bill referred us to a coin on eBay that was slabbed with an incorrect attribution. Based on that third party identification, the coin was going to sell for far more than it was actually worth. Bill provided pictures of the coin and its third party label. **Michael Atkins** responded that the coin was not slabbed based on the label pictured by Bill. The label was the type used for a returned coin i.e. it was body bagged for having environmental damage. The grading service probably did refuse to slab a 1793 damaged Liberty Cap, but the coin being sold is not the coin associated with that label. Somebody at sometime made a deceitful swap of coins. The grading service should find another way to body bag coins without creating an insert that can be used to scam others. **Michael Schmidt** also stated that the coin was body bagged not slabbed. Michael described the coin handling process at third party grading services as follows. When coins arrive they are unpacked and typed into the system based on the description written on the submission form. A barcode label is then generated which is applied to the flip to identify the coin. When the grader receives the coin he passes it under a scanner which identifies it. He then removes and grades the coin, puts it back into the flip, keys the grade into the computer, and puts the coin into the "graded" box. If the grader discovers the description is in error, he can override and change it. If the grader sees something that would cause the coin to be body bagged then everything stops at that point and no further examination takes place. The code for bagging is entered into the computer. So in the case of the coin being discussed, it was probably mis-identified on the submission form, then when the grader pulled it from the box and scanned it, he probably saw the heavy environmental damage without even removing the coin from the flip and immediately body bagged it. It was probably not even looked at closely by the grader, so he never noticed the date was wrong. When the coin reached the encapsulation room, the computer generated the label shown in the eBay sale. Since it was a

body bag label, it was just slipped into the flip with the coin without further examination. The presence of the label often causes some confusion. The coin has not been authenticated by the grading service. Is this confusion the fault of the grading service? Maybe to a small extent, but mostly the confusion is because people are buying something they do not understand. They are letting someone else do their thinking for them. Learn to grade and confirm the attribution otherwise expensive mistakes are made.

Slabs

Alan Welty responded to **Bill Maryott**'s comments touching on the subject of slabs by saying that he disliked the incessant negativity about slabs since the choice of storage is a subjective issue. Our key responsibility is to preserve the coins we have. In that regard, he hopes to hear people's comments on storage methods. As far as EAC grading verses slab grading, people should understand both standards. If auction companies think they can make more money by slabbing coins, they will continue to do so unless the consignor prevents it. **Howard Aubin** agreed with Alan and added that a slab prevents him from viewing a coin unimpaired, but it also prevents him from making a mistake that could harm the coin. It is upsetting to Howard that EAC grading standards and slab grading standards are so different. It can be confusing. He also noted that the slab companies do make mistakes and that you should always check your coins. **Alan Gorski** said that the most annoying thing about slabs is the concept of precision grading. It's a rare event when two collectors agree on a grade. Whether you are buying a coin slabbed or not, you ignore the grade and price on the flip or envelope, examine the coin, and offer what you are willing to pay. Alan bought a couple of large cents that were in slabs. He broke them out and processed them with Xylol and Blue Ribbon before placing them in a cotton pouch.

Joint Meeting?

Julian Leidman wrote that many members of John Reich Collectors Society and EAC have suggested having a joint convention. He is in favor of it and would take a table.

Ron Sohns reported that at the Region 2 EAC meeting at the GSNA Show in Somerset, NJ, some people spoke favoring a joint EAC-JRCS convention. Among the advantages cited were shared expenses, more dealer/customer attendance, and networking between clubs. Exclusivity is perhaps one of the causes of low attendance at some of the EAC conventions according to one person at the EAC meeting. Also suggested was the possibility of having the convention as part of a major show. The advantages would be shared expenses with the show, less logistical/administrative work for EAC volunteers, exposing EAC more to the public, and EAC members would be attending two major shows at the same time. EAC dealers could be grouped in their own exclusive area of the bourse floor. EAC could have separate meeting rooms for happenings, lectures, sale lot viewing, etc. One comment made in the JRCS email newsletter regarding the joint convention idea was "We could maintain the exclusivity and avoidance of becoming a commercial show by limiting attendance to EAC and JRCS members and spouses."

Mike Packard stated that he did not collect silver, so he would have little interest in a joint convention with JRCS. Have they ever had a convention? What exactly would be shared? It seems to Mike that sharing means less copper. They could have their own convention in connection in connection with a major show just as C-4 does now.

Dennis Fuoss commented that there are plusses and minuses to a joint meeting. It would help defray costs and the dealer community could gain some crossover business. Copper- only

collectors could ignore the silver. The happenings and the educational forums could go on as before.

Danger!

Bill Maryott and Bill Eckberg broadcast warnings about bogus coins on eBay. Bill Maryott talked about the use of a GMM copy and roughing it up to look like a low grade chain cent. Bill Eckberg talked about a counterfeit 1802 half cent listed for only 24 hours with a very vague return policy.

* * * * *

SWAPS AND SALES

EAC'ers are invited to submit their ads for inclusion in this column. Ads up to twelve lines are free. ADS LARGER THAN 12 LINES MUST BE SUBMITTED CAMERA-READY, AND PAID IN ADVANCE. Due to increased production costs, effective immediately, a full page ad is \$100. Graphic and halftone setup is an additional \$60 per page. One third page is \$35. Ads should be limited to early American Coppers or tokens. Deadline for material to appear in the September 2006, issue is August 31, 2006. All ads must include the individual membership number of a current member in good standing. Copy should be sent to the Editor, Harry E. Salyards, 606 North Minnesota Avenue, Hastings, NE 68901.

IMPORTANT NOTICE:

Early American Coppers, Inc. publisher of *Penny-Wise*, does not examine any of the material advertised in *Penny-Wise*, nor does it review any of the advertising therein. Early American Coppers, Inc. assumes no responsibility or liability for any advertisement (or the material described therein) and no part shall have recourse against Early American Coppers, Inc. All transactions arising or relating to any advertisement in *Penny-Wise* shall strictly be between the parties thereto. Complaints concerning advertisers (or respondents) should be referred to the President of Early American Coppers, Inc.; complaints may result in abridgment, suspension, or terminations of membership or advertising privileges.

* * * * *

JOHN D. WRIGHT, EAC #7

What others think of "The CENT Book":

MARK KLEIN: The CENT Book is all I'd dreamed it could be and more. Reading it is like enjoying a personal chat with John.

RICHARD STRILEY: Being a novice on large cents I found a number of other books confusing and hard to read. I have Adams, Breen, Grellman, Newcomb, Noyes, and Sheldon, but yours is the best.

JULES REIVER: Your book is wonderful. This is the first coin book I have ever seen which can be used to attribute coins without having my coins available for checking. Your pictures are so sharp that they make attributing an absolute pleasure.

SEE FOR YOURSELF – BUY YOUR OWN. See "The CENT Book" ad in this section.

* * * * *

CHARLES DAVIS, EAC #142

P.O. Box 547

Wenham, MA 01984

Sole distributor for United States Large Cents by William Noyes.

Volume I (1793-1814) and Volume II (1816-1839)

\$240 postpaid.

Volume I not available separately. Volume II only

\$85 postpaid.

Encyclopedia of U.S. Large Cents S-1 to S-91

\$65 postpaid.

* * * * *

MABEL ANN WRIGHT, EAC #78

What others think of "The CENT Book":

WARREN LAPP: I can see now why it took so long to get it into print. John didn't leave out a thing. I am amazed at the photos. The book is perfect in every way, which is what I would expect from JDW.

HERB SILBERMAN: Your book is beautiful! I congratulate you on the content.

TONY CARLOTTO: The CENT Book is fantastic. The year-by-year history is a very nice touch and keeps you reading.

SEE FOR YOURSELF – BUY YOUR OWN. See "The CENT Book" ad in this section.

* * * * *

EXCEPTIONAL COPPER FROM THE 1790's: British tokens and books about them. We publish Dalton and Hamer, distribute the new 19th century copper token reference and stay in close touch with the British token market. We offer hundreds of 18th century "Conder" tokens each year as well as other series including 19th century copper, silver and (occasionally) gold tokens, British medals, British copper currency and out-of-print and important books and catalogs about tokens. Write for a free catalog.

ALLAN DAVISSON, EAC #3299

Cold Spring, MN 56320 (our complete address)

(320) 685-3935

fax (320) 685-8636

coins@davissons.net

* * * * *

RON MANLEY, EAC #3909

300 Turnberry Circle

Brentwood, TN 37027

Now Available for Sale: "The Half Cent Die State Book: 1793 – 1857"

This 300 page hardbound reference book was the winner of the 1999 EAC Literary Award and the 1999 NLG "Best U.S. Coin Book" Award. Edited by Bob Grellman, it is packed with new and updated information on all business strike half cent varieties. Separate obverse and reverse descriptions are provided for each die state. Also included are over 250 plated die states, emission sequence revision, rarity estimates, reverse rotation data for each variety, references to major copper sales, blundered edge examples, and more. Large photographs (3-inch diameter for varieties; 2-inch diameter for die states).

\$75.00 postpaid (autographed on request)

• * * * * *

BILL McKIVOR, EAC #4180

P.O.Box 46135

Seattle, WA 98146

Bmckivor@juno.com or Copperman@Thecoppercorner.com

(206) 244 – 8345

Dealer in quality tokens at reasonable prices. Specialist in English "Conder" tokens, Evasions, 19th Century tokens, unofficial farthings, historical medals, and more.

Cobwright's book on Evasion Tokens available at \$27 postpaid.

Many EACer's receive my free lists – get yours today.

Also – a work in progress – my new WEB SITE – www.Thecoppercorner.com.

RON GUTH, EAC #444

P.O. Box 900

LaJolla, CA 92038

For FREE information about U.S. Copper Coins (including Colonials, Half Cents, and Large Cents), please visit the CoinFacts web site at www.coinfacts.com. Our goal (lofty as it may seem) is to illustrate and describe every known variety of every U.S. coin. Use the site as a FREE resource and if you have images or information to contribute, I'd love to hear from you.

* * * * *

ROD BURRESS, EAC #109

9743 Leacrest

Cincinnati, OH 45215

(513) 771-0696

#4 Soft Jewelers Brush

\$8.50 each

Jewelers Tissue

4 x 4 inch sheets

box of 1000

\$7.50

pkg of 250

\$2.50

Xylol 4 oz. bottle plus 100 wooden stick Q-tips

\$3.75

Acetone 4 oz bottle plus 100 wooden stick Q-tips

\$3.50

Wooden Stick Q-tips

\$4.50 per 500

\$8.50 per 1000

Blue Ribbon Coin Conditioner

\$8.00 each

2 oz. bottle

Cast Iron Notary Machine unconverted for the do-it-yourselfer

\$16.00

Heavy Duty 28 lb Kraft 2 x 2 Coin Envelopes

Colors: Gray, White, or Brown

\$4.75 per 100---\$20.00 per 500---\$38.00 per 1000

Send SASE for Samples

Cotton Liners

100 percent soft cotton flannel interior

Fit inside

standard 2 x 2 Coin Envelopes

SASE for sample

\$25.00 pkg of 100

VIGOR 10X Triplet magnifying glass. Very high quality optics. Best glass on the market to my knowledge for its size and price. Extra wide 13/16 inch lens, aplanatic, achromatic.

\$49.00 each with cord.

Attribution Guide for Matron Head Cents 1816–1835

\$5.00 approx 37 pgs

Add \$5.00 per order (\$5.50 western states) for shipping. Shipping by UPS.

You must give a street address.

* * * * *

PROVENANCE GALLERY OF 1794 LARGE CENTS

Order your copy of the latest book featuring United States Large Cents.
An overview of the formation of the United States Monetary system and
The Philadelphia Mint as well as the conditions surrounding the production
Of what many consider the ultimate numismatic subject: The cents of 1794.
A brief history of large cent collecting and their collectors, descriptions of
collectible obverse & reverse designs as well as colorful photographic
plates of each coin featured in the 2004 EAC Provenance Exhibit at the San
Diego convention. Prologue by John W. Adams. **\$25.00 postpaid**
Al Boka, EAC #406, 9817 Royal Lamb Dr., Las Vegas, NV 89145
Tel: (702) 809 – 2620 — email: eac406@aol.com — www.1794LargeCents.com

* * * * *

JON LUSK, EAC #351 1111W. Clark Rd. Ypsilanti, MI 48198
 Jon@Lusk.cc (734) 484-4347

NumiStudy v3 is now available. For current v2 owners, it's \$99 and includes all picture additions.

NumiStudy + Noyes/Lusk DVD database has now been broken into subsets, priced as follows:

Half Cents \$695.

Sheldon Large Cents \$1695.

Colonials \$1695.

All include NumiStudy program v3.

The full database (7 DVD's of HC/Early/Middle/Late/Colonial) is still available for \$2995.

* * * * *

BILL NOYES, EAC #363 Box 428 Monument Beach, MA 02553

Penny Prices **new** Second Edition (2005) is now available for \$39 postpaid.

The Official Condition Census for U.S. Large Cents **new** 320+ pages large format is **\$79** postpaid

Note: This is similar to the “Brown Book” issued in 1999, but covers 1793-1839 with more CC entries per variety. Combines both the Noyes and Bland work for the past 30 years.

* * * * *

GARRY APELIAN, EAC #2686 910 Revere Road Glenview, IL 60025
apeliangs6@aol.com (847)414-8879

Looking to buy Half Cent Counterstamps and Half Cents.

Also buying Late Date Large Cents.

Please let me know what you have.

HENRY T. HETTGER, EAC #2349 P.O. Box 2018 Arlington, VA 22202
(703) 979-1942

1797 NC-5, Obv. Good, Rev. VG, corroded, net AG-3	\$1250.
1829 N-4, EF-40, net VF-30, retoned, later die state	1100.
1837 N-15, Slab AU-58, EF-45 net 40, cracked out, gold toning obv.	250.
1839 N-12, R4+, VG-8+, Terminal die state, bisecting break, smooth surfaces over some ticks, and a lovely chocolate color	135.

Postage: if value over \$100, but under \$1000, \$5. If value over \$1000, \$10.

* * * * *

JAN VALENTINE, EAC #479 2966 Soscol Ave., #76 Napa, CA 94558

Wanted to Buy: Howard R. Newcomb Medal in Gold, Silver, or Bronze.
Also interested in the uniface splasher of the medal.

Also Wanted: the Dr. George P. French Medal in Bronze.

Call or write with price. Telephone (707) 252-3383.

* * * * *

DAVID W. LANGE, EAC #1683 POB 4776 Sarasota, FL 34230

"History of the United States Mint and Its Coinage"

This new book looks at the entire spectrum of American coinage from colonial times to the present day. Included are chapters on each phase of U. S. Mint history and each of the individual mint facilities. Every page is illustrated with photos and drawings that bring the Mint's rich history to life. This book is written in an entertaining style that is suitable for all readers.

Buy it directly from the author, and I will sign or inscribe it as you wish. Please specify your preference.

\$24 postpaid by priority mail.

* * * * *

DAVID JOHNSON EAC #5235 213 Brookwood Drive, Chattanooga, TN 37411 423-240-4277

1798 S-126 Choice VG 10. Smooth and pretty brown. EDS no crack \$495
1798 S-159. 40 net 20. CC17 smooth surfaces a few rim dings and old
small digs on obv and rev. Ex C Doug Smith. \$1,750
1835 N18 R4+ Average Plus VG 10 Net 10. Ex; Reiver ranked CC9 in Noyes \$1,400
1847 N34 R5+ Average VF 20 Net 15. Rare Early Die State. Nice medium brown \$280

e-mail me at dave4dawg@aol.com for pics or information

TOM REYNOLDS, EAC #222 P.O. Box 390001 Omaha, NE 68139 (402) 895-3065

1803 C#3 R2 F15 \$300 Brown with smooth, glossy surfaces. Some very minor marks. State 3.0. A+

1803 C#3 R2 XF45+ \$5500 Brown with choice, frosty surfaces. Some very minor marks. There is a tiny spot in front of the neck. A high grade 1803 is seldom found. A+

1805 C#1 R1 F15+ \$250 Small 5, Stemless. Brown with smooth, glossy surfaces. Some very minor marks. State 1.0. A+

1805 C#1 R1 AU55 \$4000 Small 5, Stemless. Brown and light brown with choice, frosty surfaces. State 1.0. Removed from an NGC holder graded MS61 Brown. C

1809 C#3 R1 MS63 \$5000 Brown with 5% mint red on the obverse and 15% mint red on the reverse. Choice, lustrous surfaces. A couple of very faint hairlines on the obverse. State 1.0. C

To see more of my inventory, please visit: EarlyAmericanCoppers.com

* * * * *

GENE ANDERSON, EAC # 4718 P.O. Box 9037 Paris, Texas 75461 or
ganderson@paristexas.gov

Wanted for my personal collection:

EAC membership token.

Any EAC counterstamped coin issued to an attendee of an EAC convention.

R. E. Bynum saloon token.

Paris, Texas transportation token Atwood-Coffee # 710 A Paris Railway Co.

* * * * *

Denis Loring, EAC #11 Box 32115 Palm Beach Gardens, FL 33420-2115

1809 S-280. XF-45, reverse stronger than obverse (as always) and fully AU-50. Medium brown with some cartwheel and faded mint lustre on both sides. \$8500.

* * * * *

EARLY COPPER AUCTIONS

Consignments for Auction: I am accepting consignments for all McCawley & Grellman (M & G) auctions, including the annual EAC Sale and C-4 Sale (Colonial Coin Collector's Club), as well as auctions at commercial venues. Call for details and the options available.

Late Date Large Cent Book: *The Die Varieties of United States Large Cents 1840-1857* is available for immediate delivery. Every known die variety and die state of 1840-57 cents is fully described, with additional rarity information for rare die states. The book is a deluxe hardbound edition, 464 pages, over 100 photos. Price is \$100 postpaid. Autographed on request.

BOB GRELLMAN, EAC #575 PO Box 161055 Altamonte Springs, FL 32716-1055
(407) 682-9592 (home) (407) 221-1654 (cell) Email: ljefferys@cfl.rr.com

JACK H. ROBINSON, EAC #1308 P. O. Box 430 Centreville, Virginia 20122

E-mail is JHRHTR@AOL.COM 703-830-8865 (24/7 number & has voice mail)

CQR #18 made it for delivery at EAC '06, with those not attending being mailed during the week following EAC '06. As ALWAYS happens with a new CQR, there are absolutely certain to be some mistakes - both by CQR content as well as mechanics, i.e. mistakes in the mailing - people move and CQR's are returned by USPS as undeliverable, or a mistake in recording the history. In any event, if you sense that an error has occurred, please call, E-mail or write. We will straighten out any problem to your satisfaction, once we have identified that a problem exists. We try very hard to do the right thing, so, on to content:

With the massive changes before and after the January 2006 Reiver sale, there are bound to be mistakes and oversights - there are NO formulas to make CQR work, just massive amounts of data input, item by item, and no matter how much review and overview, some values become wrong. CQR is a guideline, but some things are obvious, but only when you see and identify them. Some changes are so different from the prior values, they just get missed. This is not an excuse, just statement of fact. For example, 1797 S-97 should read:

S-097 3 50(A/ANS)-45(+/ANS)-40/A-35(-)-25(-)-20(A,2-,S)-15(A,2-,S)-
CH/+ 8 12(3-)-10(A,-,S)-8(A,-,S)-7/S 6 HIGH & CLOSE TO BUST/SINGLE LEAVES
AVE 6- 600 1500 3750 8000 10K 13K=(-)=17500 25000 ANS ANS
AVE- 4- 350 850 3000 5000 7000 9000 (REIVER:19276 as VF20, CC as F15A \$8050)
SCUD 4- 70 125 250 750 1500 (REIVER:19277 as VF20, CC as F15- \$8050)

There ARE mistakes/oversights in #18. Please tell me anything that you may find. I will make changes to make #19 even better, where I intend to address both the obvious, as well more subtle CQR differences, such as comparisons to "Grey Sheet" and other examples such as the 1797 S-97. I will try to address logic (right or wrong) that I have used over the years and especially in #19. If anyone has any questions, just give me a call - I'll try to help.

The 18th Edition of CQR in Spiral is \$40. Hole-punched 8 1/2 x 11 is \$40.

Checks should be made payable to Jack H. Robinson, or to "M&R".

New EAC members may deduct \$10.00 from either of the above, just provide your membership number (or indicate that it's pending) when you order.

The Superior Stamp and Coin, "Jack H. Robinson Sale Catalog", with Prices Realized is available, for \$50 ** POSTPAID. I also offer the following ORIGINAL earlier editions of CQR, sent POSTPAID:

1st Edition 12/31/83 \$ 5.00 (Sheldon Varieties Only) (A few left)

2nd - 3rd Editions SOLD OUT

4th Edition 09/15/86 6.00 (Updated) (Very few left)

5th Edition 12/31/86 6.00 (Updated after RSB I) (Very few left)

6th - 7th Editions SOLD OUT

8th Edition 01/31/89 7.00 (Updated after JHR Sale)

9th Edition 03/31/90	7.00 (Updated) (I pay postage of \$1.59)
10th Edition 03/31/91	7.00 (Updated) (I pay postage of \$1.59)
11th Edition 02/29/92	7.00 (Updated, includes CC comparison)
12th Edition 03/31/93	7.00 (Updated) (I pay postage of \$1.59)
13th Edition 09/30/94	7.00 (Updated) (I pay postage of \$1.59)
14th Edition 03/31/96	7.00 (Updated) (I pay postage of \$1.59)
15th Edition 03/31/97	SOLD OUT
16th Edition 07/31/98	7.00 (Updated) (I pay postage of \$1.59)
17th Edition 02/28/01	7.00 (Updated) (I pay postage of \$1.59)

* * * * *



* US Colonial Coins * Pre- 1835 US Gold, Silver & Copper
 * Want Lists Serviced * Illustrated Price List Available

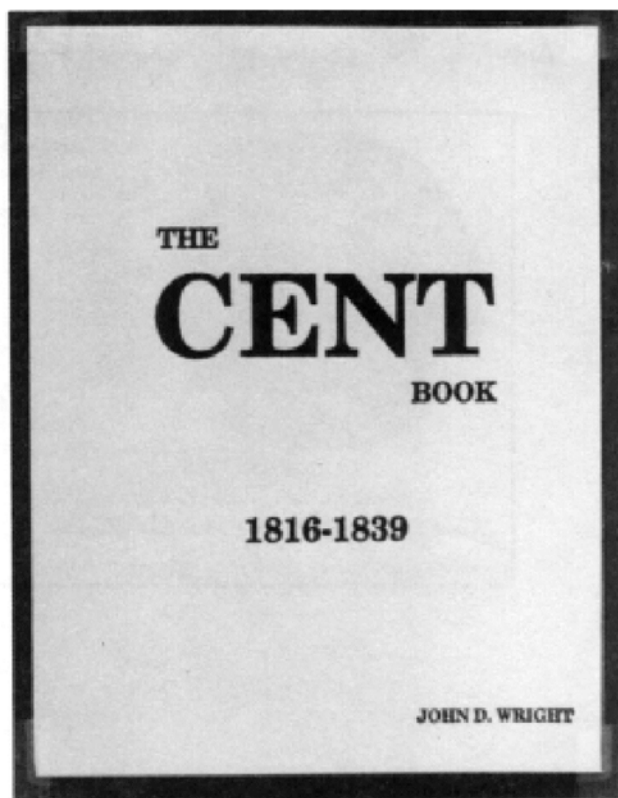
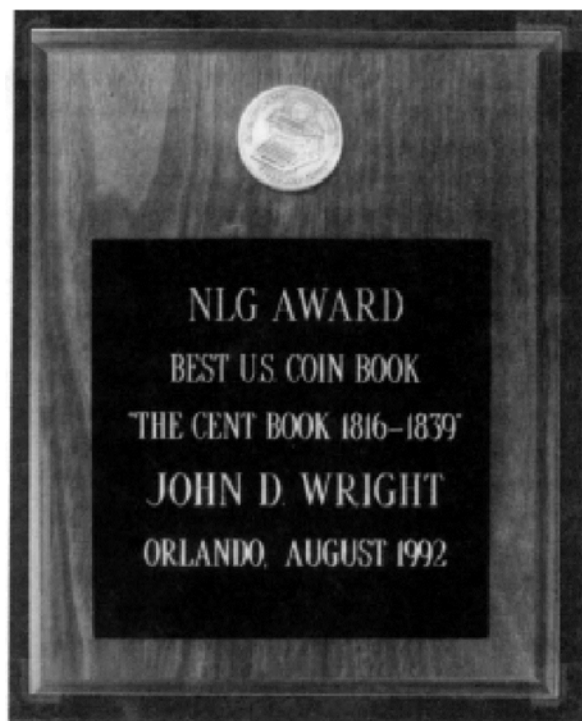


COIN RARITIES
Dealers in Rare Coins
 David Wnuck ~ EAC # 779

PMB 994 NORTH COLONY ROAD WALLINGFORD, CT. 06492

www.earlycoins.com

1 • 800 • COINS • 99
 TEL: 203.271.2643
 FACSIMILE: 203.271.2476



Give him/her a

VERY SPECIAL GIFT

SPECIAL to Current EAC Members

\$100 Postpaid

(List Price \$125 Postpaid)

Get An Autographed Copy
Direct from the Author

John D. Wright
1468 Timberlane Dr.
St. Joseph, MI 49085

2006 EAC Sale West Palm Bch 6 May 2006
Total Bids (308490.00)

Lot	Bid	Lot	Bid	Lot	Bid	Lot	Bid	Lot	Bid	Lot	Bid	Lot	Bid	Lot	Bid	Lot	Bid
1	220	61	850	121	150	181	100	241	60	301	350	361	850	421	300	484	350
2	240	62	90	122	170	182	650	242	120	302	220	362	650	422	190	485	240
3	700	63	75	123	650	183	180	243	600	303	305	363	550	423	225	486	325
4	100	64	85	124	600	184	800	244	240	304	190	364	350	424	425	487	400
5	85	65	190	125	650	185	90	245	130	305	1200	365	325	425	120	488	180
6	360	66	4750	126	650	186	550	246	375	306	475	366	110	426	120	489	240
7	375	67	2400	127	700	187	225	247	375	307	325	367	1900	427	375	490	170
8	1150	68	850	128	110	188	285	248	110	308	2600	368	850	428	300	491	180
9	800	69	4000	129	0	189	4250	249	220	309	200	369	425	429	180	492	315
10	0	70	2800	130	0	190	0	250	110	310	260	370	90	430	75	493	240
11	2600	71	60	131	1700	191	525	251	85	311	200	371	40	431	1500	494	130
12	90	72	200	132	500	192	95	252	375	312	20	372	50	432	140	495	180
13	475	73	925	133	260	193	125	253	120	313	400	373	450	433	120	496	100
14	800	74	1750	134	950	194	425	254	140	314	240	374	130	434	220	497	300
15	500	75	1800	135	130	195	5000	255	750	315	90	375	325	435	190	498	1800
16	1300	76	200	136	180	196	1600	256	650	316	260	376	70	436	20	499	275
17	0	77	70	137	160	197	1300	257	255	317	160	377	190	437	240	500	450
18	600	78	240	138	650	198	65	258	140	318	375	378	160	438	500	501	300
19	325	79	110	139	160	199	185	259	3750	319	175	379	375	439	55	502	325
20	850	80	505	140	280	200	200	260	240	320	2600	380	400	440	170	503	425
21	1400	81	550	141	750	201	140	261	325	321	70	381	150	441	105	504	120
22	325	82	325	142	110	202	300	262	1200	322	75	382	130	442	1700		
23	1500	83	4250	143	110	203	200	263	70	323	325	383	400	443	1400		
24	1500	84	160	144	4500	204	1500	264	250	324	300	384	120	444	90		
25	75	85	1200	145	4000	205	3250	265	1500	325	180	385	85	445	1850		
26	500	86	185	146	280	206	70	266	130	326	1100	386	175	446	120		
27	500	87	1300	147	1300	207	190	267	1800	327	1900	387	130	447	55		
28	120	88	1100	148	450	208	1700	268	700	328	60	388	120	448	190		
29	100	89	325	149	850	209	2400	269	170	329	1000	389	600	449	170		
30	1700	90	0	150	350	210	850	270	140	330	220	390	650	450	95		
31	1000	91	425	151	160	211	1900	271	1600	331	180	391	140	451	650		
32	1300	92	325	152	3500	212	1000	272	325	332	350	392	280	452	220		
33	100	93	800	153	280	213	65	273	300	333	60	393	85	453	60		
34	0	94	240	154	220	214	1600	274	2200	334	1100	394	180	454	140		
35	750	95	1100	155	150	215	900	275	130	335	650	395	110	455	240		
36	1000	96	475	156	1050	216	2400	276	90	336	75	396	170	456	325		
37	800	97	1250	157	775	217	70	277	400	337	260	397	375	457	600		
38	1000	98	2800	158	170	218	95	278	110	338	1600	398	75	458	150		
39	425	99	300	159	3000	219	100	279	80	339	1100	399	110	459	210		
40	325	100	3750	160	120	220	210	280	340	340	220	400	60	460	45		
41	400	101	375	161	170	221	290	281	150	341	5500	401	200	461	100		
42	550	102	110	162	2400	222	160	282	65	342	35	402	240	462	180		
43	260	103	280	163	90	223	70	283	275	343	2000	403	1100	463	110		
44	240	104	240	164	450	224	375	284	375	344	110	404	450	464	170		
45	600	105	160	165	110	225	475	285	160	345	160	405	130	465	1100		
46	130	106	850	166	240	226	3250	286	130	346	150	406	90	466	170		
47	240	107	70	167	160	227	2400	287	105	347	160	407	230	467	110		
48	650	108	300	168	900	228	450	288	150	348	170	408	140	468	130		
49	160	109	440	169	2200	229	95	289	1250	349	80	409	240	469	240		
50	400	110	2800	170	7000	230	400	290	60	350	60	410	3250	470	150		
51	160	111	800	171	950	231	300	291	200	351	100	411	60	471	175		
52	75	112	415	172	475	232	70	292	50	352	220	412	300	472	300		
53	2150	113	600	173	500	233	150	293	275	353	705	413	155	473	190		
54	160	114	0	174	400	234	4250	294	130	354	160	414	600	474	95		
55	90	115	600	175	800	235	110	295	1400	355	200	415	145	475	180		
56	180	116	170	176	120	236	425	296	925	356	65	416	190	476	150		
57	80	117	950	177	950	237	145	297	425	357	140	417	250	477	220		
58	950	118	200	178	200	238	1100	298	800	358	165	418	85	478	170		
59	450	119	7500	179	180	239	300	299	120	359	85	419	425	479	140		
60	165	120	400	180	475	240	220	300	240	360	7500	420	300	480	300		
														481	280		
														482	70		
														483	285		



1793 S13. Liberty Cap Cent. Photos courtesy of Q. David Bowers